R. Bell.

WHAT FARMERS SAY

OF THEIR

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

IN THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA.

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The object of this pamphlet is to place before the public an array of facts in as clear and concise a manner as possible, to demonstrate the great advantages possessed by the Canadian North-West for intending settlers and capitalists.

When a man contemplates seeking a new home in a strange country, he is, in most cases, induced to do so from a desire to better his condition, or, if he has a family, to provide for the future welfare of those dependent upon him; it therefore becomes a serious matter for him to decide upon the most suitable place to which to move to, and he ought to weigh well all the disadvantages, as well as the advantages of a new country ere he commits himself to the grave responsibility of making a selection in its favour.

He will more than probably be furnished with numerous books and pamphlets, setting forth the superiority of certain new lands over others. He will read glowing accounts of their beauties, resources and advantages and will more than likely be charmed by the pen pictures presented before his mind, as he reads the well-depicted scenes of comfort and happiness in the far-off land. He must, however, while reading these glowing descriptions remember that they are frequently written by men employed for the purpose of advertising the countries described and disposing of the lands, who have, therefore, endeavoured to place everything in the brightest colours before their readers. The writers, moreover, are seldom

men of practical experience, and although gifted with skill in writing are not the best judges of what is the most suitable for a farmer. Pamphleteers, moreover, who are employed to write up lands, are too apt to be unscrupulous in their efforts to please the men who engage them, and too often either misstate matters or conceal defects so as to entice immigrants, hoping thereby to gain a few out of their many dupes.

We are prompted to give this warning to intending emigrants because we know that Great Britain and Europe are inundated at the present time with pamphlets, which in too many cases are not reliable.

The purpose of the present work is to endeavour to give as clear and straightforward a description of the advantages of the Canadian North-West as possible, and to support the same by the statements of farmers who have settled in the country, who know from experience of what they speak, and who can have no object in trying to deceive others.

One naturally desires first to obtain a general outline of a country ere he proceeds to examine into its details; and for this reason we will give a short sketch of the Canadian North-West as it is to-day.

Lying north of the 49th parallel of north latitude is an immense area of fertile land which for many years was regarded as only fit for the trapper and hunter, but which now is known as a country teaming with richness and possessing a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the successful cultivation of grain and raising of stock.

This valuable tract of country which commences at Red River and extends westward to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, containing as nearly as can be estimated between two and three millions of square miles of as fine land as can be found anywhere in the world, is the portion of the Canadian North-West to which we purpose confining our remarks.

The entrance to this great country is through the Province of Manitoba, which within the last few years has become well settled by a very superior class of farmers.

The "fertile belt" is principally prairie land, some of it being level while other portions are rolling, or undulating, with clumps of wood, and lines of forest here and there.

It abounds with lakes, lakelets and running streams, in the neighbourhood of which the scenery in many parts has been described as rivalling the finest park scenery in England.

Throughout this splendid country the Canadian Pacific Railway, already commenced, will be built within three years time, from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, thus opening it for settlement, and placing its farmers in direct communication with the Eastern markets. From this time, therefore, immigrants in the North-West will not be obliged to go very far in advance of the railway, but should they desire to do so for the purpose of choosing fine locations, every care will be taken to guide and assist them in their journey, a fact which we will more clearly demonstrate later on.

Professor Macoun, who during the past year has carefully explored a large portion of the country in the Souris and Qu'Appelle districts, has stated that there are fifty millions acres of land in that locality, not only fertile but also presenting a most inviting field for immigration. Many parts are described as "rolling prairie with good clay soil," level plain with dark rich loam, and clumps of woods and lakes and streams are said to abound.

The land in Manitoba has frequently been characterized as very rich, a black loam from 2 to 4 feet deep, and now we find the country lying north of the Assiniboine as being of similar character. In a north-easterly direction the country is very fertile, often exceedingly beautiful, interspersed with forests and clumps of wood, and in some spots with marshes covered with luxuriant and nutritious grasses, the prairie abounding in lakelets or ponds, with wild fowl very plentiful. Westward of the Assiniboine the same description of fertile country, interspersed with woods and abundantly watered by ponds and streams, extends a hundred and thirty miles to and beyond the great and little Touchwood Hills.

Professor Hind in speaking of the country in the neighbourhood of the Touchwood Hills says :—"We "reached the summit plateau and then passed through a "very beautiful undulating country, diversified by many "picturesque lakes and aspen groves, possessing land of the

"best quality and covered with most luxuriant herbage. 'From a small hill I counted forty-seven lakes, and so rich "and abundant is the vegetation that the horses remain in "the open glades all winter, and always find plenty of "forage to keep them in good condition."

A fine country, dotted with innumerable lakes, annually replenished by summer rains, extends from Touchwood Hills due East to Riding Mountains, a distance of upwards of two hundred miles. North of the Touchwood Hills, the fertile plateau, with an increasing proportion of forest in its northern and western parts, extends from the Duck Mountains westward to the Saskatchewan, two hundred and twenty miles; and beyond, up to the valley of the North Branch, four hundred miles further.

The north and south branches of the River Saskatchewan have their sources in the Rocky Mountains, and at a distance of five hundred and fifty miles eastward they meet at what is called "the Forks." The North Branch diverges, starting from the base of the Rocky Mountains, North-eastward, and the South Branch, or Bow River, South-eastward till at two hundred and fifty miles due eastward, they attain a distance of about three hundred miles from each other.

The total length of the Saskatchewan, taking the North Branch from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Winnipeg, is a thousand and fifty-four and-a-half miles. From "the Forks," where the two branches meet, the country to the South-eastward is mixed woodland and prairie, the soil with slight exceptions being a rich black mould. On the slopes of the valleys, the grass is long and luxuriant, affording fine pasturage, and the general aspect of the country is gently undulating and highly favourable for agriculture, the soil being deep and uniformly rich, rivalling the low prairies of Red River and Assiniboine.

This tract of country extends South-easterly through the wooded region of Root River to the Assiniboine, opposite the mouth of the Souris, a distance of three hundred and twenty miles, of fertile prairie, interspersed with woodlands. The Root River rises about sixty miles South-west from "the Forks," and runs parallel with the Saskatchewan, about thirty to forty miles South, a distance of over two hundred miles.

It has been estimated that there are three million or more acres of land of the first quality lying between the Root and Saskatchewan rivers.

For about a hundred miles in a direct line South-westward of "the Forks" of the Saskatchewan the country is described as having a rich soil with abundant woods, in clumps and groves; but after passing that distance it gradually assumes the character of treeless prairie. At a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, from "the Forks" on the South Branch, the elbow is reached, and although the country from the latter point to the base of the Rocky Mountains, especially to the southward, has been described as of inferior character, there are large exceptions to be found --The Cypress Hills for instance, which are described by Palliser as covered with fine timber, abounding in excellent grass and well watered.

Along the base of the Rocky Mountains Northward to where the Athabasca takes its rise, the country is partially wooded, and has innumerable clumps of poplar and willow. Fine streams run through numerous beautiful valleys, which are covered with a most luxuriant growth of vetches and nutritious grasses. There are fine prairie bottoms and others covered with scrub and willow, and in some parts there is an abundance of woods of spruce, poplar and aspen, sufficient to afford shelter for cattle in winter. In winter the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are less encumbered with snow than much of the prairie country, and the grasses are of a finer and more nutritious nature than those found on the plains, and this combined with the clumps and ridges of wood, the numerous valleys and clear running streams, makes this part of the Canadian North-West peculiarly fitted for the raising of immense herds of cattle.

The North Branch, for five hundred and twenty miles up from "the Forks," and the Battle River which enters the Saskatchewan about a hundred and seventy miles above the junction of the North and South branches, for about four hundred and fifty miles traverse a rich prairie country more or less interspersed with woods.

This immense area of country may be termed the garden of the North-West, and at one part has a breadth of one

hundred and fifty miles, at another a hundred, and in other parts from sixty to seventy miles.

It commences at "the Forks" of the Saskatchewan, and follows the North Branch until within about two hundred and eighty miles from the Rocky Mountains, when it ceases, and a thick, wooded country commences. It follows the Battle River, which drains a large part of the country between the North and South Branches, and then takes the course of the Red Deer River to the South, until merged in the fertile region in the vicinity of the South Branch.

The climate of this great fertile country is decidedly milder than that of Red River, and the character more uniform than any other portion of the North-West.

Taking a northerly direction along the Athabasca River for over one hundred and fifty miles, we have evidence of a country of varied character, possessing woods of birch, aspen, pine and poplar, and a soil of rich black mould. The total length of the Athabasca is nine hundred miles, but until more fully explored it is difficult to say how much of this vast region is fit for settlement.

The climate along the greatest portion of the route to Lake Athabasca is very pleasant, the Spring being quite as early as in the Province of Quebec. In the Athabasca district and along the Pembina River, one of its tributaries, great fields of coal have been discovered, only waiting to be developed. In some parts these immense beds of coal are to be seen eight feet thick along the banks of the stream. There is now, no doubt, of the existence of an almost inexhaustible supply of coal in the Athabasca district; and, in addition, gold has also been discovered, with every indication of large deposits.

From explorations already made, however, coal has been found in several localities in closer proximity to the line of the Canadian Pacific than Athabasca. For upwards of two hundred miles along the Saskatchewan country, above Edmonton and a little below, coal prevails with little interruption, and is to be seen in beds two and two and-a-half feet thick on the river banks. In the Souris country coal has been found, and it is confidently believed will be discovered in large quantities, from present indications.

We now come to the Peace River district, which has become noted already for its delightful climate, the fertility of its soil, and its abundance of nutritious grasses. The land is very rich and interspersed with wood and prairie; the scenery is beautiful; and the fact that the wild animals of the plains thrive better there than anywhere else in the North-West, proves without a doubt that it is destined to become a great stock-raising country. Rough estimates have been made of the area of land, with soil suited to agriculture; but until the whole district has been thoroughly explored it is impossible to say how much there really is in the Peace River country. Over 50,000,000 acres, however, have been already pronounced of the very best quality of soil.

A cause of the exceptionally favourable climate of the Peace River district and also of the Saskatchewan, is to be found in the prevalence of warm westerly winds from the Pacific; and in addition to the favourable climatic conditions indicated by the thermometer, the length of the day in summer in the higher northern latitudes, favours the rapid and vigorous growth of vegetation, and takes the place to a certain extent of heat in this respect.

Our space necessarily prevents us from giving more than a passing glimpse of the vast fertile fields of the Canadian North-West, as a full and complete description of them would fill volumes; but it will be only a few years ere they will be better known, when teeming with happy and contented people, they will be pouring forth the golden grain by means of the numerous railways at present projected for speedy construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now being pushed forward across these vast fertile plains, and in three years will be built to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Millions of acres of fine land will be thrown open for settlement in close proximity to the Railway, which will at once bring the new settlers in communication with the Eastern grain markets, and create an immediate demand for their produce.

Besides the Canadian Pacific Railway, the following lines are projected:—The South-western, running from Winnipeg south-westerly, and thence taking a turn towards the Rocky Mountains, as far as the Souris coal fields, is to

be immediately commenced, and a portion of it will be built next summer. Hudson's Bay is to be connected with Winnipeg by rail and water communication. Charters for no less than four great lines to tap the Peace River district have been already granted; and the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine rivers are to have a numerous fleet of steamers navigating their waters by next summer (1881.)

It is quite evident, moreover, that the contemplated rapid completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will induce the immediate construction of branch lines, tapping the fertile plains in every direction.

The climate of the fertile belt which we have described is much finer than that of the more eastern portions of the Continent; and in fact taking the whole year together is more genial than the older Provinces of Canada and many of the Eastern States of America. It is very happily situated for the benignant operations of atmospheric influences. From the South come up the warm currents of the Gulf of Mexico, which, gliding over the low water-shed of the Mississippi, continue to drop fatness in the valleys of the Red River and Winnipeg to the very mouth of the Saskatchewan. On the West again the country is equally favoured by what has been called by some writers, a freak of nature. A great dip or depression takes place in the Rocky Mountains, just at the boundary line (the 49th parallel,) and through this hollow pass, scooped out by nature, pour the balmy and fostering gales of the Pacific, which circulate all over the prairies and float down the Saskatchewan, at the mouth of which they meet and mingle with the Southern currents already mentioned, coming up from the Mississippi.

Both these radiations of tropical heat, the Southern and the Western from time to time encounter the prevailing Northern winds, and being chilled by their contact condense into heavy clouds which precipitate themselves sometimes in torrents of rain, sometimes in light and refreshing showers over the whole region which composes the fertile belt of the Canadian North-west. Hence the moisture and teeming vegetation which characterize the whole of this country, which produces almost every crop and every

plant which belong to the Temperate Zone, and that with a fulness, fineness and luxuriance which are extraordinary.

The gateway to the Canadian North-West Territory is the Province of Manitoba. Manitoba has a regular form of representative Government, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 24 members, with the administrative functions vested in a Lieut.-Governor and Council of five Cabinet Ministers. The local Ministers are responsible to the Legislative Assembly, holding office subject to its confidence. The Province is divided into 26 Municipalities, each having its properly organized Council, one of whose principal duties is to see that the roads and bridges within the district are kept in a thorough state of repair. Law and order and protection to life and property are thoroughly looked after, efficient police forces and a numerous staff of constables and law officers being employed for the purpose under the control of an Attorney-General, and with a Chief Justice and two Judges to administer the law. Educational interests on the Separate School system are very carefully attended to, there being as many as 102 Protestant schools, with an attendance of over 5,000 children, and 27 Catholic schools with over 2,500 children. A university and three large colleges are also established, besides which there are well-conducted ladies schools, and several private educational establishments. The principal business centre at present in Manitoba is the City of Winnipeg, situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, which has a population to-day of over 10,000 souls, while in 1870 it only counted 215. Winnipeg is well laid out and has wide, handsome streets and broad sidewalks throughout, lined on each side with elegant brick and wooden buildings. It can boast of whole blocks of splendid stores, with plate-glass windows—some of its private residences cost as high as $50,000, and it has amongst other public buildings a fine City Hall, Custom House, Post Office and Land Office, all of which are built of brick—in fact the manufacture of brick is now so extensively carried on in the neighbourhood of the city that it is taking altogether the place of wood for building purposes. Handsome churches adorn the city, and next year splendid Parliament Buildings and a Governor's residence are to be erected. It has two large daily

newspapers, club houses, very select in their membership numerous handsome cabs, and almost every feature peculiar to older cities. Over a dozen steamers, some of them of large size, ply to and from the levee; and already three daily passenger railway trains leave the city for different points. Its situation as a railway centre is already assured, and there is no doubt in a few years, Winnipeg will become a very large and prosperous city. Manitoba has also several large and flourishing towns within its limits, amongst which may be mentioned Emerson and West Lynne, on the International Boundary line; Morris, on the Red River; Selkirk, in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg; Portage-la-Prairie, about 60 miles above Winnipeg, on the Assiniboine; and further West, Gladstone. Just outside the limits of Manitoba, there are the rising towns of Rapid City, Minnedosa and Odanah, all of which are thriving places.

Having thus briefly sketched the general outline of the country to which we invite the attention of intending settlers and capitalists, we will now proceed to details.

The system of survey adopted by the Dominion Government for the Canadian North-West is as follows:—The whole country to be divided into townships containing 36 sections of one mile square, or 640 acres in each section, together with road allowance of one chain and fifty links or 116 feet, in width between all townships and sections.

The sections to be numbered as shown by the following diagram:—

N

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

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S

The townships are numbered in regular order northerly from the International Boundary line or 49th Parallel of latitude, and lie in ranges numbered East and West from a certain Meridian line, drawn northerly from the said 49th parallel, from a point ten miles or thereabouts westerly from Pembina.

By this system a settler can take a map of the country, of which there are always copies in the land office, and find out at once the location of the spot where he desires to settle, and guided by the knowledge of the number of township and section, he can find out the survey stakes, and locate his land without any trouble.

In order however to assist the new comer still more, the Dominion Government have a staff of regularly organized Land Guides whose duty it is amongst other things to assist immigrants to settle on farms.

There is one piece of advice which we desire to tender

those leaving their homes to take up lands in the North-West,—do not encumber yourselves with a lot of useless baggage. Above all things do not bring any of your old furniture, tools, &c. All you require is simply your clothing, and the less luggage you have the better it will be for you in every respect. Sell all your old things before you start, and come to the country free to travel anywhere without being tied down by a lumbering lot of useless articles which more than likely you will find unsuitable for your new home. You can buy everything you require on your arrival in the North-West, and will find it much cheaper to do so than to pay freight on old half worn out articles. Besides this you need only purchase, at first, just such articles as are absolutely necessary, until you are fairly established on your farm. In the purchase of articles such as cattle, agricultural implements, furniture, &c., the Land Guides, will be found of great service, as they will not only assist you in selecting the best articles but will also see that you are only charged fair prices for the same. It is, moreover, far better to purchase your agricultural implements on your arrival in the North-West, as you will find them especially adapted for the work before you. Now let intending settlers note the advantage of coming to a country where every protection is offered them on their arrival, instead of going to the United States, where, unfortunately, it too often happens that they are left a prey to every sharper that comes. One of the first questions asked by intending settlers is in regard to the terms on which he can procure lands in the new country, and on this point we refer our readers to the official information published by the Dominion Government. We may, however, state here that in order to find out choice locations, the Land Guides are furnished with all the necessary information for the benefit of settlers, and in addition to this, Land offices have been established, where the lands can be entered and thus secured, as soon as the location has been decided upon by the immigrant or purchaser, at the following named places :—

WINNIPEG,
BIRD TAIL CREEK,
PRINCE ALBERT,

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.
NELSONVILLE,
TURTLE MOUNTAIN.
GLADSTONE.

Other offices it is expected will be opened during the coming season to keep pace with settlement, but this fact can be easily ascertained on enquiry at the Head Office of the Land Department in Winnipeg: or at the Immigration offices at Winnipeg or Emerson. In addition to this, the settler can obtain the necessary information from the Land or the Immigration offices as to desirable locations open for settlement, so that he need not set out on his travels to the North-West without having some definite idea of where he will find a desirable spot on which to settle.

We will now proceed to give some of the peculiar features of this great country. In the first place the climate is very favourable to the raising of grain and root crops. The spring commences early in April, and the weather, with very little exception, continues fine and dry till the latter part of May. From that time till the end of June it is generally wet, but July, August and September, with the exception of occasional thunder showers, are generally beautiful months, the weather being warm and pleasant. Winter commences in November, sometimes in the early part of the month, sometimes later, and lasts until March. The cold although severe at times, is not so much felt as in the more southern and eastern parts of the continent, owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, and, in fact, it is a common thing for settlers to describe the winter months in the North-West as the most enjoyable part of the year. It is the season of recreation for the farmer, when amusement, conviviality and merriment are carried on between neighbours, and when the money comes in from the sale of their produce.

Seeding commences in April, and owing to the fact that the surface of the earth becomes dry and loose, almost immediately after the disappearance of the snow, it is advisable for farmers to begin sowing as early as possible. The warm rays of the sun overhead, with the gradual melting

of the frost in the earth below the seed, causes a degree of moisture which is extremely beneficial to the rapid growth of the crops. The harvest is in August, and the root crops are pulled at the latter end of September and in the month of October.

At this stage we would like to call attention to the fact that people paying flying visits to the North-West are too apt sometimes to go away and report erroneous impressions in regard to the country. They spend a few weeks in it and according to that short experience they report, either for or against its character. This is unfair, because in every country there are exceptional seasons, as for instance the Fall of 1880, in the North-West, which was a most unusual one, having been wet and disagreeable; but the writer of these pages having lived thirteen years in the country, can vouch for and is ready to substantiate what he says at any time, that the general weather in the North-West, from July to October, is dry, warm and pleasant, with the exception as already stated of occasional showers, which are more beneficial than otherwise for the growth of the crops.

As already stated, however, the object we have in view at present is to present unimpeachable evidence in support of what we write in regard to the North-West. For this reason the following named farmers who have settled in the country, who know from experience that what they say is the truth, have come forward of their own free will to endorse the many advantages it possesses for settlers; and they can be written to at any time in order that the truth of the statements contained in these pages may be verified:—

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FARMERS WHO TESTIFY RESPECTING THE COUNTRY.

NAME IN FULL.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	NAME IN FULL.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Benjamin Hartley ..	St. Charles.	J. C. Higginson.....	Oakland.
John Dilworth, jr.....	High Bluff.	John Sutherland.....	Kildonan, East.
Nayward & Swain..	Morris.	Allan Bell	Portage-La-Prairie.
George Cadman.....	High Bluff.	James Sturton.....	Nelsonville.
W. Jackson	High Bluff.	Horace Bélanger.....	Cumberland House, N. W. T.
Arch. Gillespie.....	Greenwood.		
Wm. Eagles..	Stonewall.	Robert E. Mitchell...	Cook's Creek.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FARMERS WHO TESTIFY RESPECTING THE COUNTRY.—*Continued.*

NAME IN FULL.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	NAME IN FULL.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
William Moss	High Bluff.	Francis Ogiotroo	Portage-La-Prairie.
Mathew Owens	High Bluff.	Thos. H. Brown	Poplar Point Mqt. W
James Stewart	Meadow Lea.	Gen. A. Tucker	Portage-La-Prairie.
John Furguson	High Bluff.	Abram V. Beckstod	Emerson.
James Airth	Stonewall.	Albert Chas. Harvoy	Poplar Point.
Edward W. Johnson	Springfield.	Geo. C. Hall	Portage-La-Prairie.
Robert Fishor	Cook's Creek.	Davitt G. Lowe	St. Agathe.
Jno. W. Adshead	St. Charles, Selkirk.	Arnold J. Rugent	West Lynne.
Robt. Black	Bird's Hill.	W. B. Hall	Headingly.
James Armson	High Bluff.	Phillip McKay	Portage-La-Prairie.
Wm. Corbitt	Springfield.	Andrew Drydon	St. Agathe.
J. G. Rent	Cook's Creek.	Geo. Turnor	Lower Fort.
G. Vocy Fitzgerald	Ridgeville.	J. Ed. Maloy	Morris.
George Taylor	Poplar Point, Long Lake.	Andrew Hepburn	Emerson.
Walter Guerson	Meadow Lea.	Jas. Laurie & Bro	Morris.
Isaac Casson	Green Ridge via Emerson.	Chas. Begg	Stone Fort
Frederick Bradley	Emerson.	Jno. Hall	StAnne, PtDuchesne
John Brydon	Portage-La-Prairie.	Gardner Granby	High Bluff.
Alex. McDonald	Stonewall.	James Fullerton	Cook's Creek.
Jas. Fleming	West Lynne.	Alex. Polson	Kildonan.
Arthur J. Moore	Nelsonville, Pembina M.	Geo. Tidsbury	High Bluff.
Ben. J. Chubb	Nelsonville, Pembina M.	Thos. B. Robinson	Rockwood.
Simon Ballantyne	West Lynne.	Neil Henderson	Cook's Creek.
Jno. Geddis	Kildonan.	Thos. H. Gillson	Scratching River.
Wm. Green	St. Agathe.	Thos. Sigrous	Portage-La-Prairie.
A. McDonald	Gladstone.	Thos. Sigrous, jr	Portage-La-Prairie.
Jno. Kelloy	Morris.	James Munroe	Kildonan.
Dugald Gillespie	Plympton.	James T. Vidal	Headingly.
Robt. Adams	High Bluff.	Jno. Taylor	Headingly.
Alex. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville.	Thos. Dayoll, J.P.	High Bluff.
C. Erupson	West Lynne.	Andrew Nelson	Stonewall.
J. Applyard	Stonewall.	Jas. Mathowson	Emerson.
J. D. Stewart	Crook's Creek.	Jno. James Edwards	Poplar Point.
Edward Scott	Portage-La-Prairie.	Robt. Sutherland	Portage-La-Prairie.
Jno. Smith	Westbourne.	Gilbert Stanger	Poplar Point.
Denys J. Knight	Ridgeville.	Robt. A. Teasky	St. Agathe.
Peter Ferguson	Gladstone.	Wm. Hill	Woodlands.
Chas. Logan	Portage-La-Prairie.	Wm. Allan Mann	Bird's Hill.
Maxwell Wilton	High Bluff.	Neil McLeod	Victoria.
Jonathan Troop	Portage-La-Prairie.	Frank Baker Allan	Stonewall.
Andrew Dawson	Headingly.	James Davidson	High Bluff.
Geo. A. Perrin	Ridgeville.	Henry Hodgson	Springfield.
John Beggs	Morris.	John Fraser	Kildonan.
A. D. Codonhoad	Scratching River.	Alex. Adams	Clear Springs.
Adam Nelson	Nelsonville.	Ed. Rochford	Poplar Point.
A. Jackson Hinkor	Green Ridge.	Rev. Richd. Young	South Lisgar
Thos. Cook (native) and Rev	Westbourne.	J. M. Grever	St. Pie Co., Provoncher.
		J. S. P. Coley	Ridgeville.
		Jno. Currie	Victoria.
		Michael Ellison	Nelsonville.
		W. Alymer	St. Leon.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FARMERS WHO TESTIFY RESPECTING THE COUNTRY.—*Continued.*

NAME IN FULL.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	NAME IN FULL.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Jos. Dodds	Sunnyside.	Jas. Stewart	High Bluff.
Jno. Hourie	St. Anne.	J. H. C. Hall	Scratching River.
Jno. A. Lee	High Bluff.	Robt. Bell	Burnside.
Julius J. Galbraith	Nelsonville.	Benjamin Bruce	Poplar Point.
Chas. Stewart	Meadow Lea.	Wm. Start	Assiniboine.
Louis Dieusing	Emerson.	Henry West	Clear Springs.
E. McK. Muloy	Morris.	David Chalmers	St. Anne, Point DuC.
W. A. Farmer	Headingly.	James Sinclair	Greenwood
Robt. Bell	Rockwood.	D. R. McDonald	Cook's Creek.
John George	Nelsonville.	R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe.
Chas. Cuthbert	High Bluff.	R. H. Palmer	Cook's Creek.
Arch. McPherson	Emerson.	Robert Morgan	Headingly.
H. C. Graham	Stonewall.	Mat. Ferris	Burnside.
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agathe.	J. W. Carleton	Clear Springs.
James Budford	Emerson.	Mat. Owens, J P	High Bluff.
Geo. Ferris	St Agathe.	Nelson Brown	High Bluff.
Edwin Burnell	Nelsonville.	Robt. P. Bradley	St. Ple.
Saml. J. Parsons	Springfield.	John McKinnon	Portage-La-Prairie.
Duncan McDougald	Meadow Lea.	Jas. King	Averon, N.W.T.
Jas. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea.	James Stewart	Meadow Lea.
Jas. Whunster	High Bluff.		

One of the most desirable features in a country is to have a healthy climate. What matters to a man untold wealth and prosperity presented before him, if in order to enjoy them he has to jeopardise his own life and the lives of his family. He will rather go to a poorer country and enjoy good health. The North-West, however, is particularly favourable in this respect. Epidemics are not prevalent as in other countries, nor are there any diseases peculiar to the country. In Spring the weather is uniformly pleasant, the Summer warm with cool refreshing nights, and the Winter owing to the dryness of the atmosphere is particularly healthy and bracing.

In support of the healthfulness of the climate we give the following evidence :—

TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE CLIMATE.

Hayward & Swain...	Morris.....	We have never had any sickness.
Geo. Cadman.....	High Bluff.....	We have had very little sickness.
W. Jackson.....	High Bluff.....	We have found the climate very healthy.
A. Gillespie	Greenwood.....	We have found the climate very healthy.
Wm. Eagles.....	Stonewall.....	The climate is healthy; we have had not much sickness.
J. S. Higginsen.....	Oakland.....	There has not been 1 case of sickness in my family for 6 years.
Jno. Sutherland.....	Kildonan East.....	The climate is exceedingly healthy.
Allan Bell.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	We have enjoyed excellent health.
Jas. Streton.....	Nelsenville.....	I moved here for my family's health, and it has been good.
Robt. E. Mitchell...	Cook's Creek.....	I have found the climate very healthy.
Wm. Moss.....	High Bluff.....	We have found the climate tolerably healthy.
Mathew Owens	High Bluff.....	Generally speaking the climate is healthy.
James Stewart.....	Meadow Lea.....	My family has been healthy since I came here.
Jno. Fergusen.....	High Bluff.....	I consider Manitoba very healthy; no ague known.
James Airth.....	Stonewall.....	The climate is healthy; have had no sickness.
E. W. Johnston.....	Springfield.....	The climate is fairly healthy.
Robt. Fisher.....	Cook's Creek.....	The climate is very healthy; have had no sickness.
J. W. Adshead.....	St. Charles.....	The climate is very healthy.
Robt. Black.....	Bird's Hill.....	The climate is very healthy.
Wm. Corbitt.....	Springfield.....	My family has been in excellent health.
J. G. Ruit	Cook's Creek.....	I find the climate healthy.
G. V. Fitzgerald.....	Ridgeville.....	The climate is very healthy.
Geo. Tayler.....	Poplar Point.....	This is a healthy country.
W. Grieseen.....	Meadow Lea.....	The climate is very healthy and my family have good health.
Isaac Casson.....	Emerson.....	I have found the climate very healthy.
Fred. T. Bradley.....	Emerson.....	None of my family have suffered from climatic, but nearly all from hereditary disease.
Jno. Bryden.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	The climate is very healthy, no sickness of any account having occurred.
Alex McDonald.....	Stonewall.....	The climate is very healthy.
Jas. Fleming.....	West Lynne.....	The climate is very healthy; had no sickness.
Arthur J. Moore.....	Nelsenville.....	The climate is very healthy; have had no sickness.
Benj. J. Chubb.....	Nelsenville.....	The climate is very healthy; have had no sickness.
Simen Ballantyne...	West Lynne.....	We have had perfect health since coming here.
Jno. Geddis.....	Kildonan.....	The climate is very healthy.
Wm. Green.....	St. Agathe.....	The climate is very healthy.
A. McDonald.....	Gladstone.....	The climate is very healthy.
Jne. Kelley.....	Morris.....	The climate is very healthy; we have had no sickness.
Dugald Gillespie.....	Plympton	The climate is very healthy.
R. Adams.....	High Bluff.....	The climate is very healthy; not much sickness.

TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE CLIMATE.—*Continued.*

Alex. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	Have had no sickness for seven years.
C. Empson	West Lynne	The climate is healthy.
J. Appleyard	Stonewall	The climate is healthy; my family have not suffered from sickness.
J. D. Stewart	Cook's Creek	The climate is healthy; my family have not suffered from sickness.
Ed. Scott	Portage-La-Prairie	We have had scarcely any sickness.
Jnn. Smith	Westbourne	The climate is healthy; we have not had much sickness.
D. F. Knight	Ridgeville	The climate is healthy; we have had no sickness.
P. Ferguson	Gladstone	My family have been very healthy.
Chas. Logan	Portage-La-Prairie	The climate is very healthy.
Man. Wilton	High Bluff	The climate is very healthy.
Jonathan Trnop	Portage-La-Prairie	The climate is healthy, but hard on consumptive patients.
Andrew Dawson	Headingly	The climate is very healthy; there is no sickness at all.
Geo. A. Perrin	Ridgeville	The climate is very healthy; there is no sickness at all
Jno. Beggs	Morris	I have had good health since I have been here.
A. D. Codonhead	Scratching River	The climate is very healthy.
Adam Nelson, jr	Nelsonville	The climate is very healthy.
A. J. Hinker	Green Ridge	We have had excellent health.
Rev. Thos. Scott	Westbourne	The country is decidedly good for repairing health.
P. H. Brown	Poplar Point	The climate is healthy if properly clothed.
Geo. A. Tucker	Portage-La-Prairie	The climate is healthy; had but little sickness.
A. B. Becksted	Emerson	I have no sickness, and gained 25 lb. in weight.
A. C. Harvey	Poplar Point	The climate is healthy and free from any sickness.
Geo. C. Hall	Portage-La-Prairie	I find the climate healthy and have had no sickness.
D. G. Low	St. Agathe	The climate is exceedingly healthy.
A. J. Nugent	West Lynne	My family has frequently suffered from colds.
W. B. Hall	Headingly	The climate is healthy.
Phillip McKay	Portage-La-Prairie	The climate is healthy; I have suffered no sickness; it is hard on consumptives.
Geo. Turner	Lower Fort	The climate is the healthiest in America.
J. E. Maley	Morris	My family have not suffered from sickness.
A. Hepburn	Emerson	The climate is healthy.
C. Begg	Stone Fort	I have had a remarkably healthy experience of 47 years.
Jno. Hall	St. Anne, Pt. DuC	We have found the climate very healthy.
Angus Palson	Kildonan	The climate is healthy.
Geo. Tidsbury	High Bluff	I find the climate healthy here; have had no disease from change of climate.
Thos. B. Robinson	Rockwood	I cannot complain of the climate in any way.
Neil Henderson	Conk's Creek	The climate is very healthy.
T. H. Ellison	Scratching River	The climate is very healthy.
Thos. Sigrous	Portage-La-Prairie	The climate is very healthy.

TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE CLIMATE.—*Continued.*

Jas. Munroe	Kildonan	The climate is very healthy.
J. S Vidal	Headingly	The climate is very healthy; no sickness.
Jno. Taylor	Headingly	The climate is very healthy; very little sickness in our family.
Thos. Dobzell	High Bluff	The climate is very healthy; my family have had measels.
Benjamin Haitley	St. Charles	The climate is very healthy, my only sickness being rheumatism.
Andrew Nelson	Stonewall	I have not suffered from sickness; the climate is healthy.
James Mathewson	Emersen	I have not suffered from sickness; the climate is healthy.
J. J. Edwards	Poplar Point	I was unhealthy when I left Ontario, but now am well and hearty.
Robt. Sutherland	Portage-La-Prairie	The climate is healthy.
G. Staenged	Poplar Point	Sickness does not prevail much.
R. A. Pesky	St. Agathe	The climate is healthy.
Wm. Hill	Woodlands	The climate is healthy; there is no sickness.
W. A. Mann	Birds' Hill	The climate is quite healthy; few exceptions.
Neel McLeod	Victoria	The climate is quite healthy; only colds.
F. B. Allan	Stonewall	The climate is very healthy; there is no sickness.
Jas. Davidsen	High Bluff	I have had some sickness caused by drinking bad water.
Henry Hodyson	Springfield	The climate is very healthy.
Jno. Raser	Kildonan	The climate is very healthy.
Alex. Adams	Clearspring	The climate is very healthy.
Rev. Ed. Rochford	Poplar Point	We are healthier than in London.
Rev. Rich. Young	Edgar	The climate is on the whole healthy.
J. S. P. Costoy	Ridgeville	The climate is very healthy; no sickness.
Jno. Currie	Victoria	The climate is extremely healthy.
Michael Elison	Nelsonville	The climate is extremely healthy.
W. Alymer	St. Leon	The climate is very healthy; my children are well.
Jes. Dedds	Sunnyside	The climate is very healthy; my family has never been sick.
Jno. Hourie	St. Anne	The climate is extremely healthy.
Julius Galbraith	Nelsonville	The climate is healthy; my family has had no sickness for five years.
Chas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	The climate is healthy.
Louis Diensing	Emerson	The climate is healthy; only suffer from rheumatism.
E. M. Maley	Morris	My family have not suffered from sickness.
W. A. Farmer	Headingly	The climate is healthy; there has been a doctor in the house once in 10 years.
Robt. Bell	Rockwood	The climate is very healthy; had no serious sickness.
Jno. George	Nelsonville	The climate is very healthy.
A. McPherson	Emerson	The climate is healthy.
H. C. Graham	Stonewall	The climate is healthy; have had no sickness.
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agathe	I have had no sickness.
Jas. Bedford	Emersen	The climate is extremely healthy.
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe	I have had no sickness.

TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE CLIMATE.—*Continued.*

Edwin Burnett	Nelsonville	I like the climate and have had no sickness.
S. J. Parsons	Springfield	I find the climate healthy.
D. McDougald	Meadow Lea	I consider the climate healthy; have had no sickness.
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea	I consider the climate healthy; have had no sickness.
J. Winster	High Bluff	My family have had excellent health; been here nine years.
Jas. Stewart	High Bluff	I have found the climate exceedingly healthy.
K. N. C. Hall	Scratching River	The climate is very healthy.
Benj. Bruce	Poplar Point	No sickness of any account has occurred.
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	The climate is very healthy; my family have not suffered from sickness.
Henry West	Clear Springs	I have found the climate very healthy.
D. Chalmers	St. Anne, Point Duc.	The climate is extremely healthy.
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	The climate is healthy.
D. R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	My family have had no sickness; no need for a doctor.
B. S. Jackson	St. Agathe	I have found the climate very healthy.
B. H. Palmer	Cook's Creek	The climate is healthy.
Robert Morgan	Headingly	The climate is healthy.
Mathew Perris	Burnside	We have been very healthy since we came here.
J. W. Carleton	Clear Springs	I have had very little sickness.
Matthew Owens	High Bluff	Generally speaking the climate is healthy.
Nelson Brown	High Bluff	The climate is very favourable.
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	The climate is healthy.
Jno. McKinnon	Portage-La-Prairie	I have found the climate very healthy.
Jas. King J. McKinnon	Portage-La-Prairie	I have found the climate fairly healthy.
S. Stewart	Meadow Lea	So far I have found the climate very healthy.

There is a theory that the great fertility of the land in the North-West is due generally to three causes,—first, the droppings of birds and animals on the plains; second, the ashes left by the annual prairie fires, and third the constant accumulation of decayed vegetable matter. When it is considered that great herds of buffalo and other game roamed for generations over the prairies; that wild fowl even to this day are plentiful and that prairie fires have raged in the past; every year for many generations in the North-West, there seems to be some reason for this theory.

Whatever may have been the cause of the extreme richness of the land, however, there is one feature which is of great importance, and that is the depth of good soil in the prairie country. It has been frequently stated that the

depth of black loam in the North-West will range from one to four feet, and in some instances even deeper; but the statement has been received with a good deal of doubt. We propose producing testimony on this point, however, which cannot be gainsaid; but before doing so we will give an analysis of a sample of soil from the Canadian North-West, which, although published already on several occasions, may not have attracted the attention of some of our readers.

The analysis was made by Dr. Macadam at the Analytical Laboratory, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, in 1876, and is as follows :—

Moisture		21.364
Organic matter containing nitrogen, equal to ammonia, 23c		11.223
Saline matter,—		
Phosphates	0.472	
Carbonate of Lime	1.763	
Carbonate of Magnesia	0.937	
Alkaline Salts	1.273	
Oxide of Iron	3.115	
		7.560
Silicious matter,—		
Sand and Silica	51.721	
Ammonia	8.132	
		59.853
		100.000

The large proportion of Silica in the above analysis indicates that the soil is particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat. The black loam or mould thus pronounced so rich, rests on a tenacious clay for a depth of from one to four feet, and in some places the clay is as deep as ninety feet, as will be seen by the following testimony :—

FARMERS' TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE SOIL.

Benj. Hartley.....	St. Charles.....	Depth of black loam, from 16 to 20 inches.
Jno. Delworth.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, from 18 to 24 inches.
Hayward and Son, ...	Morris.....	Depth of black loam, about 3 feet.
Geo. Cadman.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, about 15 inches.
W. Jackson.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, about 18 inches.
A. Gillespie.....	Greenwood	My farm is chiefly bush land; the soil is good
Wm. Eades.....	Stonewall.....	Depth of black loam, 4 feet.
J. C. Higginson	Oakland.....	Depth of black loam, 2 feet.
J. Sutherland	Kildonan East.....	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 10 feet
Allan Bell.....	Portage-La-Prairie...	Depth of black loam, from 18 in. to 2 feet.
Jas. Stutoa.....	Nelsonville	Depth of black loam, from 18 in. to 3 feet.
R. E. Mitchell.....	Cook's Creek.....	Depth of black loam, from 6 in. to 2 feet.
Wm. Moss.....	High Bluff	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
Matthew Owens.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
Jas. Stewart..	Meadow Lea	Depth of black loam, from one to 3 feet.
Jno. Ferguson.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, about 2 ft. clay sub-soil
Jas. Airth.....	Stonewall.....	Depth of black loam, 18 inches.
E. W. Johnstone.....	Springfield.....	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 5 feet.
Robt. Fisher.	Cook's Creek.....	Depth of black loam, 1 foot.
J. W. Adshead.....	St. Charles.....	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
Robt. Black.....	Birds' Hill.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet.
Wm. Corbitt.....	Springfield..	The Black Clay is from 1 to 3 feet deep.
J. G. Rose.....	Cook's Creek.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet.
G. V. Fitzgerald.....	Ilgville.....	Depth of black loam, about 18 inches.
Geo. Taylor.....	Poplar Point.....	Depth of black loam, 18 inches.
W. Grierson.....	Meadow Lea.....	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 18 inches.
Isaac Casson.....	Emerson	Depth of black loam, 1 foot.
F. T. Bradley.....	Emerson.....	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
Jno. Bryden.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	Depth of black loam, from 10 in. to 2 feet.
Alex. McDonald.....	Stonewall.....	Depth of black loam, 3 feet.
Jas. Fleming	West Lynne.....	Depth of black loam, 18 in. to 4 feet.
A. J. Moore...	Nelsonville.....	Depth of black loam, about 3 feet.
B. J. Chubb.....	Nelsonville.....	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 20 inches.
S. Ballantyne	West Lynne.....	Depth of black loam, six inches.
J. Geddes.....	Kildonan.....	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 5 feet.
Wm. Greene.....	St. Agathe.....	Depth of black loam, 2½ feet.
A. McDonald.....	Gladstone	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 4 feet.
Jno. Kelly.....	Morris.....	Depth of black loam, from 1½ to 4 feet.
D. Gillespie..... ..	Plympton	Depth of black loam, about 4 feet.
Robert Adams.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, 3 feet.
Alex. P. Stevenson...	Nelsonville.....	Depth of black loam, 1½ feet.
C. Empson.....	Whytnac	Depth of black loam, 18 inches.
J. Appleyard.	Stonewall.....	Depth of black loam, 18 inches.
J. D. Stewart.....	Cook's Creek..... ...	Depth of black loam about, 2 feet.
Ed. Scott.....	Portage-La-Prairie...	Depth of black loam from, 2 to 4 feet.
Jno. Smith.....	Westbourne.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 4 feet.
D. F. Knight.....	Ridgeville.....	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 5 feet.
P. Ferguson.....	Gladstone.....	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 4 feet.
Chas. Logan	Portage-La-Prairie..	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet.
Max Wilton.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 2½ feet.
And. Dawson..	Headingly.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet; have found it 6 feet.
Geo. A. Perrin.....	Ridgeville.....	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 18 inches.
Jno. Begg.....	Morris.....	I have dug deep cellar without coming to the bottom of the vegetable matter.
A. Western.....	Morris.....	Black loam, 2 to 3 feet; clay sub-soil, 90 ft.

FARMERS' TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE SOIL.—*Continued.*

A. D. Cadonhead.....	Scratching River.....	I have dug 12 feet without reaching the bottem of the clay lonm.
Adam Nelsen	Nelsonville..... ...	Depth of black lonm, 18 inches.
A. J. Hinker.....	Groon Ridge.....	Depth of binck loam, from 2 to 4 foet.
Rev. Thos. Cook	Westbourne.....	Depth of black loam, about 1 foot.
Francis Ogletree.....	Portage-La-Prairio .	Depth of black lonm, from 18 in. to 2 feet.
Thos. Hy. Brown.....	Poplar Point.....	Depth of black lonm, from 18 in. to 2 feet.
Geo. A. Tucker.....	Portago-La-Prairio ..	Depth of black lonm, from 12 to 18 inches.
A. V. Beckstod.....	Emerson.....	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 4 feet.
A. C. Harvey.....	Poplar Point.....	Depth of black loam, from 18 in to 2 foet.
G. C. Hall.....	Portage-La-Prairio ..	Depth of binck lonm, from 2 to 3 feet.
P. McKay.....	Portage-La-Prairio ..	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 4 foet.
D. G. Lowe.....	St. Agathe.....	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 4 feet.
A. J. Nugent.....	West Lynne.....	Depth of black lonm, from 4 to 5 feet.
W. B. Hall.....	Hondingly.....	Depth of black lonm, from 6 to 15 inches.
Geo. Turner.....	Lower Fort.....	Depth of loam, from 1 to 1½ feet.
J. G. Maley.....	Morris.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 2½ feet.
Andrew Hepburn.....	Emerson.....	Depth of binck lonm, 3 feet.
Chas. Bogg.....	Lower Fort	Depth of binck loam, from 6 in. to 3 feet.
Jno. Hall.....	St Anne,Pt. Duchene	Depth of binck loam, from 3 to 4 feet.
Angus Poison.....	Kildonan.....	Depth of black loam, from 1½ to 2 feet.
Jas. Owens.....	St. Anne,Pt Duchene	Depth of binck lonm, from 1 foot to 1½.
Gardener Granby.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black lonm, from 1½ to 2 feet.
Jns. Fullerton.....	Cook's Creok.....	Depth of black loam, 20 inches.
Alex. Poison, jr.....	Kildonan.....	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 2 feet.
Geo. Tidsbury.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black lonm, from 10 in. to 3 feet.
F. B. Robinson.....	Rockwood.....	Depth of black loam, from 8 in. to 2 feet.
Neil Hendorson.....	Cook's Creek.....	Depth of black loam, from 1 foot to 2½.
T. H. Gillison	Scratching River.....	Depth of binck loam, 14 inches.
Thos. Ligson.....	Portago-La-Prairio ..	Depth of black lonm, 18 inches.
J. Munroe.....	Kildonan..... ...	Depth of black lonm, about 3 feet.
Jas. T. Vidal.....	Headingly..... ...	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 18 inches.
Jno. Taylor	Hoadiagly.....	Depth of black lonm, nbout 6 inches.
Thos. Dazall.....	High Bluff.....	Depth of black lonm, from 3 to 4 feet.
Andrew Nelson.....	Stonewall.....	Depth of black lonm, from 1 to 3 feet.
Jas. Mathewson.....	Emerson.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 7 feet.
J. J. Edwards.....	Poplar Point.....	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet.
Robt. Sutherland.....	Portage-La-Prairio ..	Depth of binck loam, about 1½ feet.
Gilbort Stamger.....	Poplar Point.....	Depth of black loam, about 18 inches.
R. A. Sbesky.....	St. Agathe	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
Wm Hill.....	Woodlands..... ...	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 18 inchos.
Wm. Allan Mann.....	Bird's Hill.....	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 2 feet.
Neil McLood.....	Victoria.....	Depth of black loam, about 18 inches.
F. B. Allan.....	Stonewall.....	Depth of binck loam, about 1 foot.
Jas. Davidson	High Bluff.....	Depth of binck loam, 1 foot.
Henry Hodgson.....	Springfield.....	Depth of black loam, 4 feet.
Jno. Fraser.....	Kildonan	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 6 feet.
Alex. Adams.	Clear Springs.....	Depth of black loam, 5 feet.
Ed. Rochford, Rev...	Poplar Point.....	Depth of black loam, 5 or 6 feet.
J. S. P. Casloy.....	Ridgevllie	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 3 feet.
Jno. Currie.....	Victoria	Depth of black loam, 15 inches.
M. Ellison.....	Nelsonvlile	My farm is chiefly black clay.
W. Alymer.....	St. Léon.....	Depth of black loam, 18 inches.
Jos. Dodds.....	Sunnyside	Depth of black loam, from 18 inches to 2 feet.
Jno. Hourie.....	St. Anne...	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet.

FARMERS' TESTIMONY RESPECTING THE SOIL.—*Continued.*

Jno. A. Loe	High Bluff	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
J. F. Galbraith	Nelsonville	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 3 feet.
Chas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	Depth of black loam, 18 inches.
Louis Dionsing	Emerson	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 5 feet.
E. M. Maloy	Morris	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 30 inches.
W. A. Farmer	Headingly	Depth of black loam, about 1 foot.
Robt. Ball	Rockwood	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 3 feet.
Jno. George	Nelsonville	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
A. McPherson	Emerson	Depth of black loam, about 3 feet.
H. G. Graham	Stonewall	Depth of black loam, from 18 inches to 2 feet.
Geo. Jonkins	St. Agathe	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 18 inches.
Jas. Bedford	Emerson	I have never got to the bottom of the black loam.
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe	Depth of black loam, from 3 to 4 feet.
E. Burnell	Nelsonville	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 4 feet.
S. J. Parsons	Springfield	Depth of black loam, about 1 foot.
D. McDougall	Meadow Lea	Depth of black loam, from 10 to 15 inches.
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea	Depth of black loam, 14 inches.
Jas. Whimster	High Bluff	Depth of black loam, from 1½ to 3 feet.
Jas Stewart	High Bluff	Depth of black loam, from 15 to 24 inches.
K. H. C. Hall	Scratching River	Depth of black loam, from 6 to 15 inches.
Robt. Bell	Burnside	Depth of black loam, from 10 to 18 inches.
Benj. Bruce	Poplar Point	Depth of black loam, about 2½ feet.
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	Depth of black loam, 2 feet.
Henry West	Clear Springs	Depth of black loam, 8 to 12 inches.
David Chalan	St. Anne Pt. D. C.	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
J. Sinclair	Greenwood	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 18 inches.
D. R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	Depth of black loam, from 12 to 24 inches.
R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe	Depth of black loam, 4 feet.
R. H. Palmer	Cook's Creek	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 4 feet.
R. Morgan	Headingly	Depth of black loam, one foot.
M. Ferris	Burnside	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
Jno. H. Carelton	Clear Springs	Depth of black loam, 2 feet.
M. Owens	High Bluff	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
N. Brown	High Bluff	Depth of black loam, about 2 feet.
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	Depth of black loam, from 2 to 2½ feet.
Jno. McKinnon	Portage-La-Prairie	Depth of black loam, about 18 inches.
Jas. King J. McKinnon	Oberon	Depth of black loam, from 18 to 24 inches.
Jas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	Depth of black loam, from 1 to 3 feet.

Each of the above has stated the depth of the black loam as found in his particular neighborhood so that an average of 2 to 4 feet is correct.

It has frequently been stated that the farmers in the North-West do not use manure on the land, but this is not the case in every instance. There appears to be a diversity of opinion on the subject as will be seen by the following statements made by the farmers themselves. While in many cases it may not be necessary and even injurious

to the crops of grain to manure the land, in others it may be advisable, owing to the land being not quite so rich, but there is one instance in the Parish of Kildonan, where a field has yielded wheat for fifty consecutive years, without a particle of manure ever having been placed on the land. The following opinion of Farmers on the subject may be interesting as well as instructive to settlers, coming to the country :—

FARMERS' TESTIMONY RESPECTING MANURE.

Jno. Dilworth	High Bluff	I manured some land last Fall and it has done well.
Hayward & Co	Morris	We have not yet used manure.
Geo. Cadman	High Bluff	I have used some manure to get it out of the way.
W. Jackson	High Bluff	I have not yet used manure.
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	I use all the manure I have.
Wm. Egles	Stonewall	I do not use manure.
S. C. Higginsen	Oakland	I never use manure.
J. Sutherland	Kildonan East	I use very little manure.
Allan Bell	Portage-La-Prairie	I have not used much manure yet.
Jas. Stuto	Nelsonville	I have not yet used manure, but shall use what I have on the farm.
Robt. E. Mitchell	Cook's Creek	I have used manure in some cases, and found it helped the land.
Matthew Owens	High Bluff	The land has no need of manure.
Jas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	I have only manured land for vegetables.
Jno. Fergusen	High Bluff	My land does not require manure, but it should be saved.
Jas. Airth	Stonewall	I put manure on the land to get it out of the way.
E. W. Johnston	Springfield	I have not yet used manure.
R. Fisher	Cook's Creek	I use manure when I have time to put it out.
W. J. Ashead	St. Charles	I use manure on my farm.
Robt. Black	Bird's Hill	I have used manure to get it out of the way.
Wm. Corbett	Springfield	I use manure to some extent.
J. G. Rent	Cook's Creek	I use manure and the crops are better.
G. V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville	I do not use manure.
Geo. Taylor	Poplar Point	I do not use manure; there is no use for it
W. Griersen	Meadow Lea	I have not yet used manure.
J. Cassen	Emerson	I have not yet used manure, but intend doing so.
F. J. Bradley	Emerson	I use manure for smudges.
Jno. Bryden	Portage-La-Prairie	I have not yet used manure.
Alex. McDonald	Stonewall	I have not yet used manure.
Jas. Fleming	West Lynne	Manure is not required; it makes crops run to straw.
A. J. Meere	Nelsonville	I never use manure.
Jno. Kelly	Morris	I do not use manure.
D. Gillespie	Plympton	I do not use manure.
Robt. Adams	High Bluff	I have never used manure, but think it will do well.

FARMERS' TESTIMONY RESPECTING MANURE.—*Continued.*

Alex. J. Stevonson...	Nelsonville	I do not use manure.
Benj. J. Chubb.....	Nelsonville.....	I never use manure.
S. Ballantyne	West Lynne.....	I have not used manure, but think it good for gardens.
Jno. Geddes.....	Kildonan	I only use manure for root crops.
Wm. Green.....	St. Agathe.....	I do not use mnnure, but think it good to retain moisture.
A. McDonnld.....	Gladstone.....	I do not use manure.
C. Empson.....	West Lynne.....	Manure does good.
J. Appleyard.....	Stonewall.....	I use manure and find it improves the crops.
J. D. Stewart.....	Cook's Crook..	I use manure on my farm.
Ed. Scott.....	Portage-La-Prairie ..	I do not use mnnure, I burn the straw.
Jno. Smith	Westbourn.....	I use manure on my farm.
D. F. Knight.....	Emorson	I do not use mnnure at present.
Peter Ferguson.....	Gladstone	I use manure and find it beneficial.
Chas. Logan.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	I only use a little for the garden.
Max. Wilton	High Bluff.....	I do not use manure.
Jno. Troop.....	Portage-La-Prairie...	I have put a little manure on one field.
Andrew Dawson.....	Headingly.....	I only use mnnure for the garden.
G. A. Perin.....	Ridgeville	I do not use manure.
Jno. Boggs	Morris	Manure can be used to advantage.
A. D. Cadonhead....	Scratching River	I have not yet used manure.
Adam Nelson.....	Nelsonville.....	I have not yet used manure.
A. J. Hinker.....	Green Ridge.....	I use manure on the poorer places.
Rev. Thos. Cook.....	Westbourn	We use manure if necessary, but seldom done.
Francis Oglotree.....	Portage-La-Prairie...	I use manure when I can find time to get it out.
Thos. Hy. Brown.....	Poplar Point.....	I do not use manure.
Geo. A. Tucker.....	Portage-La-Prairie...	I do not use manure.
A. V. Bocksteal.....	Emerson	The ground is rich enough without manure.
A. C. Harvey.	Poplar Point.....	I have never used manure.
Geo C. Hall.....	Portage-La-Prairie ..	I have never used manure.
D. G. Lowe.....	St. Agathe..	I do not use manure. It breeds weeds.
A. J. Wright.....	West Lynne.....	I use mnnure on my farm.
W. B. Hall.....	Headingly	I use all the manure I have.
Philip McKay.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	I used manure on wheat land with good results.
Geo. Turner.....	Lower Fort.....	I use manure in the garden with good results.
J. E. Maloy.....	Morris	I do not use manure.
Andrew Hopburn.....	Emerson	I do not use manure.
Chas. Bogg.....	Lower Fort	I have used manure for the last 20 years.
Jno. Hall.....	St. Anne.....	I have tried manure and it has done very well.
Angus Palson.....	Kildonnn	I use very little manure.
Geo. Tidsbury.....	High Bluff.....	I spread manure on the fields every fall.
T. B. Robinson.....	Rockwood.....	I have not yet used mnnure.
Neil Henderson.....	Cook's Creek.....	There is no necessity for using manure.
T. H. Ellison.....	Scratching River.....	Manure improves the soil.
Thos. Sigrous	Portage-La-Prairie .	I have used all my manure with good results.
Jas. Munroe.....	Kildonan	I do not use manure, but it does good.
Jas. Vidal.....	Headingly.....	Manure is very productive of weeds, and makes the grain rank ; should be used little.

FARMERS' TESTIMONY RESPECTING MANURE.—*Continued.*

Jno. Taylor	Headingly	I use manure on my farm.
Thos. Dasell	High Bluff	I never use manure, the land is strong enough without it.
And. Nelson	Stonewall	I never use manure, the land is strong enough without it.
Jas. Mathowson	Emerson	Manure is not necessary.
J. J. Edwards	Poplar Point	Manure is not necessary and will not be for sometime.
R. Sutherland	Portage-La-Prairie	I have never used manure.
Gilbert Stanger	Poplar Point	I do not use manure.
Robt. A. Tesky	St. Agathe	I do not use manure, but believe it good for land.
Wm. Hill	Woodlands	I use all the manure I can get.
Wm. A. Mann	Birds' Hill	I do not use manure.
Neil McLeod	Victoria	I have not yet used manure.
F. B. Allan	Stonewall	I do not use manure.
J. Davidson	High Bluff	I do not use manure.
Henry Hodgson	Springfield	I do not use manure.
Jno. Fraser	Kildonan	I use manure on my farm.
Alex. Adams	Clear Springs	I use all the manure I have.
Rev. Ed. Roohford	Poplar Point	I do not use manure yet, it is not needed.

Wood for building and fencing purposes is a matter of great importance in a prairie country, and in this respect the Canadian North-West is peculiarly favoured.

Although there are sections where wood is scarce, as a general rule there is a well regulated supply throughout the country. As we have already stated the plains abound with wood in clumps; and in other parts there are tracts of forest so evenly interspersed that farmers can generally obtain a good wood lot in close proximity to their prairie farms, besides which the numerous rivers are invariably lined with wood on each bank.

Settlers coming to the country will bear this in mind and ask for the particulars to enable them to locate not only a good wood lot, but also one suitable for tree planting. The Immigration Agents or Land Guides will give them the necessary information to enable them to make a proper selection. Elder, Oak, Elm, Maple, hard and soft, and basswood may be planted, and will grow successfully, but cotton wood, poplar and Willow will grow very rapidly, and for ordinary purposes on a farm they are most useful. The following descriptions of woods are found in the Canadian North-West; Oak, White and Red Cedar, Birch, Poplar, Spruce, White Ash, Cotton Wood, Tamarack, Cherry, White

Willow, Balsam Ash, Maple, Pine, Elm, and Box Elder, the latter being very valuable, as it is coming into use extensively, for the purpose of wood engraving. In order, however, to show that wood is not scarce we publish the following testimony on the subject:—

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WOOD AND FUEL.

Benj. Hartley	St. Charles	We have no difficulty in obtaining stove wood. We use wire for fencing as it is cheaper.
Jno. Dilworth	High Bluff	I get all within a quarter of a mile.
Hayward, D. S.	Moir's	We have enough for present use.
Geo. Codnam	High Bluff	We have plenty of timber five miles away.
W. Jackson	High Bluff	We have no difficulty whatever in obtaining wood.
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	There is plenty on the farm.
Wm. Eagles	Stonewall	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
S. C. Higginson	Oakland	I can get plenty of wood and fencing but have a long way to draw it.
Jno. Sutherland	Kildonan	No difficulty whatever in obtaining wood.
James Stirton	Nelsonville	I am within easy distance of Poplar.
R. E. Mitchell	Cook's Creek	Good oak timber close at hand.
Wm. Moss	High Bluff	No difficulty in obtaining wood.
Mathew Owens	High Bluff	I live about 5 miles from my wood lot but experience no difficulty in obtaining it.
Jas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	I have plenty of wood handy.
Jno. Ferguson	High Bluff	I have 100 acres of good wood on my farm
Jas. Airth	Stonewall	There is plenty of wood for all purposes on my farm.
E. W. Johnston	Springfield	I have not much difficulty in obtaining wood, considering I have no wood lot.
Robt. Fisher	Cook's Creek	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
J. W. Adshead	St. Charles	I raft firewood and building timber, but have rails on my lot.
R. P. Black	Birds Hill	Wood is not very easily obtained, but I have never been cold for the want of it.
Wm. Corbett	Springfield	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
J. C. Rent	Cook's Creek	I have any amount of wood within half a mile of my farm.
G. V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
Geo. Taylor	Poplar Point	Wood can be got but not very conveniently.
W. Grierson	Meadow Lea	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
Isaac Casson	Green Ridge	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
F. T. Bradley	Emerson	I reside upon the prairie and have no wood, but have no difficulty in procuring it.
Jno. Bryden	Prairie Lea	There is plenty of good poplar at a distance of about 7 miles.
A. McDonald	Stonewall	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
Jas. Fleming	W. Lynne	I have plenty of firewood, but building timber is scarce.
A. J. Moore	Nelsonville	I have 50 acres of good oak wood.
A. McDonald	Gladstone	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
Jno. Kelley	Morris	I have plenty of wood.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WOOD AND FUEL.—*Continued.*

D. Gillespie	Plympton	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
Robt. Adams	High Bluff	I have plenty of wood on my lot both for building and firewood.
A. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	I have 100 acres of wood.
C. Empson	Whynno	I have 50 acres of bush. I use wire fencing.
J. Appleyard	Stonewall	I have plenty of stove wood and building, &c.
J. D. Stewart	Cook's Creek	I have no difficulty as I am on a wood lot.
E. Scott	Portage La P	I have had no trouble in getting wood.
Jno. Smith	Westbourn	Half of my lot is timber, poplar, oak, ash, elm, &c.
D. F. Knight	Ridgeville	We have plenty of stove wood, but little for fencing.
P. Ferguson	Gladstone	Wood is plentiful.
C. Logan	Portage La P	I have no difficulty at present in obtaining wood except for building.
M. Wilson	High Bluff	I have plenty of wood three miles off.
J. Troup	Portage La P	Have had no difficulty as yet.
Rich Young	South Lisgar	There is plenty of wood in the vicinity.
J. S. P. Cosley	Ridgeville	I have plenty of wood on my half section.
J. Currie	Victoria	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
M. Ellison	Nelsonville	I have plenty of timber on my farm.
W. Aylmor	St. Leon	I have any quantity of poplar or oak.
Jno. Hearn	St. Anne	Building and other timber is near my place.
Jno. A. Loe	High Bluff	Have no trouble in getting wood, although it is on the opposite side of the river.
J. Galbraith	Nelsonville	We have no trouble in getting wood.
Chas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	We go nine miles for our wood.
L. Dowling	Emerson	I have had no difficulty in getting wood.
W. A. Farmer	Headingly	Firewood is fairly abundant, building and fencing timber scarce, wire used for fencing.
R. Bell	Rockwood	I have plenty of fence and firewood. Building timber is scarce.
Jno. George	Nelsonville	I have a considerable amount of timber on my farm.
A. McPherson	Emerson	I have not much difficulty in getting wood as mine is a river lot.
H. C. Graham	Stonewall	I have wood and rails on my farm and a wood lot 5 miles distant.
George Jenkins	St. Agathe	I have plenty of wood
James Bedford	Emerson	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe	We fence with wire, we have had a scarcity of wood as yet, and we expect coal shortly.
E. Burnell	Nelsonville	I have a 20 acre wood lot 4½ miles away.
S. J. Parsons	Springfield	I have some difficulty in getting wood, as I have to haul about 15 miles.
D. McDougald	Meadow Lea	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea	There is an abundance of wood 3 miles away.
Jas. Winster	High Bluff	I have not much difficulty in getting it.
Jas. Stewart	High Bluff	There is plenty of timber at a reasonable distance from here.
H. H. C. Hall	Scratching River	I have had no difficulty in getting wood up to present time, fencing is scarce.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WOOD AND FUEL.—*Continued.*

R. Bell	Burnside	Have had no difficulty up to the present time. I am trying wire fencing.
B. Bruce	Poplar Point	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	There is plenty of wood at 60 cents per cord
Henry West	Clear Springs	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
David Chalmer	St. Anne, Pt. D. C.	There is abundance of timber near.
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
D. R. McDonald	Cook's Creek	I have 50 acres of bush.
R. H. Palmer	Cook's Creek	I have plenty of wood.
Robt. Morgan	Headingly	I have plenty of wood.
M. Ferris	Burnside	Building timber scarce, plenty yet for rails and fire wood.
J. W. Carlton	Clear Springs	Plenty of wood for all purposes.
W. Owens	High Bluff	I live five miles from my wood lot, but experience no difficulty.
R. Brown	High Bluff	I have a river lot and nearly 100 acres of hardwood.
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	We have very little trouble in getting wood, there is plenty on Red River.
J. McKinnon	Portage-La-Prairie	I have abundance of poplar wood.
J. King	Oberon	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
Jas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
A. Dawson	Headingly	I have never had any difficulty in obtaining wood.
J. Beggs	Morris	I have had no difficulty in obtaining wood thus far.
A. D. Cadenhead	Scratching River	I have had no difficulty as yet in obtaining wood.
A. Nelson, Sr.	Nelsonville	I have wood lots within three miles.
A. J. Honker	Green Bridge	I have had no difficulty whatever in getting all the wood I want.
Thos. Cook	Westbourne	Wood is scarce.
J. Ogletree	Portage-La-Prairie	No difficulty in obtaining wood.
G. A. Tucker	Portage-La-Prairie	I have little difficulty in obtaining wood.
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	In some places wood is scarce, in others plentiful.
J. C. Hall	Portage-La-Prairie	I have enough wood for present use on my claim.
D. G. Lowe	St. Agathe	Wood is scarce and has to be hauled from a distance.
A. J. Nugent	W. Lynne	I have not much difficulty in obtaining wood.
W. B. Hall	Headingly	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
Philip McKay	Portage-La-Prairie	I have no difficulty whatever in obtaining wood.
Geo. Turner	Lower Fort	A good supply of wood for fire and fencing, but not much for building purposes.
Chas. Bogg	Lower Fort	I have plenty of fencing and firewood, building logs are few.
John Hall	St. Anne	I have plenty of wood for all purposes.
Angus Palsor	Kildonan	I have to draw wood ten miles, but do not consider it too far.
Jas. Owens	St. Anne Pt. D. C.	I have been in the country 21 years, and had no difficulty in getting wood.
G. Granby	High Bluff	We can get plenty of wood at a distance from three to five miles.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WOOD AND FUEL.—*Continued.*

Jas. Fullerton.....	Cooks Creek.....	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
A. Polson, jr.....	Kildonan.....	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
G. Tidsbury.....	High Bluff.....	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood, I haul it from Assiniboine five miles distant.
T. J. Robinson.....	Rockwood	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood, I have some on my farm and more five miles distant.
Met. Henderson.....	Cooks Creek.....	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
T. Sigsons.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	I have plenty of fire wood, other timber is scarce.
Jas. Munroe.....	Kildonan.....	I have no difficulty in obtaining wood.
John Taylor...	Headingly.....	We raft down our wood and rails about 20 miles.
Thos. Dazele.....	High Bluff.....	We have plenty of timber for all purposes.
A. Nelson.....	Stonewall.....	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
J. Mathewson.....	Emerson.....	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
J. J. Edwards.....	Poplar Point.	I have no difficulty, there is plenty of wood within three or four miles.
B. Sutherland	Portage-La-Prairie ..	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
G Slanger.....	Poplar Point.....	I have to draw wood about five or six miles.
W. Hill.....	Woodlands.....	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
W A. Mann..	Birds Hill	I have wood in abundance.
Neil McLood.....	Victoria.....	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
F. B. Allan.....	Stonewall.....	Wood for building is scarce.
Jas. Davidson	High Bluff	I have no difficulty in getting wood.
H. Hodgson.....	Springfield	I have no difficulty in getting wood, and do not anticipate any.
John Racer.....	Kildonan.....	I have no difficulty in getting wood. Wire makes a good substitute for rails.
A. Adams.....	Clear Springs.....	We have an unlimited supply of wood.
Ro. E. Rochford.....	Poplar Point..	We have no difficulty in getting wood.

From the above it will be seen that on the whole there is not much difficulty in obtaining sufficient wood for the purposes of the farm.

A supply of good water is an indispensable necessity to the farmer, not only for household purposes, but also for stock. The Canadian North-West has not only numerous rivers and creeks, but also a very large number of lakes and lakelets throughout the whole country, and it has now been ascertained definitely that good water can be obtained almost anywhere throughout the territory by means of wells. Professor Macoun, who has explored the greater portion of the North-West, declares that in a large portion of the Territory he has travelled over, good water can be had by digging a little depth. The following statements of farmers will give some idea of the means used by settlers for obtaining a supply of water:

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WATER SUPPLY.

B. Hartley	St. Charles	I have a clear water spring.
Jno. Dilworth	High Bluff	There is a good supply of water by digging twelve feet.
Hayward & S...	Morris	Our farms front on the Red River.
Geo. Cadman	High Bluff	A good supply of water by digging sixteen feet.
W. Jackson	High Bluff	A good supply of water by digging twelve feet.
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	I have sunk 2 wells 22 feet deep, and have plenty of water.
Wm. Eagles	Stonewall	By drilling the rock we obtained good water.
S. C. Higginson	Oaklund	I get the very best of water by digging seven feet.
Jno. Sutherland	Kildonan, E.	Well and river water is abundant at all seasons.
Allan Bell	Portage-La-Prairie	Excellent water can be obtained by digging 14 feet deep.
Jas. Stirton	Nelsonville	A spring creek runs through my land—at 15 feet water is good.
R. E. Mitchell	Cooks Creek	The water supply is good, I dug to the depth of 14 feet.
Wm. Moss	High Bluff	I have a never-failing supply of water at a depth of 14 feet.
M. Owens	High Bluff	I have found good water at a depth of ten feet.
James Stewart	Meadow Lea	I have found good water at the depth of sixteen feet.
Jas. Ferguson	High Bluff	I have found good water at a depth of twelve feet, and have a lake for the cattle.
Jas. Airth	Stonewall	I have a good supply of water, after digging and blasting twenty-four feet.
E. W. Johnston	Springfield	I have good surface water standing six or eight feet deep, and spring water 25 feet deep.
R. Fisher	Cooks Creek	By digging I obtained a supply of good water.
J. W. Adshead	St. Charles	The river water is good and there are springs on the creek.
R. Black	Birds Hill	I have a good well and running water nearly all the summer.
W. Corbett	Springfield	I have a good supply of water.
J. G. Rent	Cooks Creek	I can get plenty of water by digging.
G. V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville	I have several wells of spring water.
G. Taylor	Poplar Point	Good water can be had at a depth of ten feet.
Walter Griersen	Meadow Lea	Good water can be had at a depth of seventeen feet.
Jas. Casson	Emerson	Good water can be had from a well.
F. T. Bradley	Emerson	An abundance of water from a well.
J. Brydon	Portage-La-Prairie	An abundance of water at a depth of ten feet.
A. McDonald	Stonewall	An abundance of water from well at depth of 20 feet.
Jas. Fleming	West Lynne	I get water from Red River and from a well.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WATER SUPPLY.— *Continued.*

A. J. Moore	Nelsonville	Good water can be had from wells fourteen feet deep.
B. J. Chubb	Nelsonville	Water for stock in a ravine, and for household purposes from eight to twelve feet.
S. Ballantyne	West Lynne	Good water can be got at from a depth of ten to fifteen feet.
J. Geddis	Kildonan	Good water can be got from the river.
Wm. Green	St. Agathe	Water from river is not extra good, but what I get from a well is good.
A. McDonald	Gladstone	Abundance of water in wells; excellent water in ravines.
John Kelly	Morris	There is plenty of water in the river.
D. Gillespie	Plympton	There is plenty of water on my farm.
R. Adams	High Bluff	I have plenty of good water in my well.
A. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	A creek runs through my farm.
J. Appleyard	Stonewall	I can get plenty of water at 20 feet.
Edward Scott	Portage-La-Prairie	I have good water in a well seven feet deep.
John Smith	Westbourne	The White-Mud River runs through the farm.
D. F. Knight	Ridgeville	Plenty of good water can be got from ten to fifteen feet.
P. Ferguson	Gladstone	I obtain good water from a running stream.
C. Logan	Portage-La-Prairie	I obtain good water at a depth of fifteen feet.
Max Wilson	High Bluff	I obtain good water at a depth of nine feet.
John Troop	Portage-La-Prairie	I obtain good water at a depth of 10 feet.
And. Dawson	Headingly	The Assiniboine River passes within 50 yards of my door.
G. A. Perris	Ridgeville	Good water can be obtained by digging.
John Beggs	Morris	The river supplies me with abundance of good water.
A. D. Cadenhead	Scratching River	I get drinking water from a well; the River Marais gives good water for the cattle.
A. Nelson, Sr.	Nelsonville	I get very good drinking water from a well 14 feet deep.
A. J. Hunker	Green Ridge	I get very good drinking water from a well 12 feet deep.
R. J. Cook	Westbourne	I have good water and plenty of it.
F. Ogletree	Portage-La-Prairie	I can get plenty of good water by digging 16 feet. Cattle are supplied from river.
T. H. Graham	Poplar Point	My farm is on an arm of the Long Lake.
Geo. A. Tucker	Portage-La-Prairie	My water is good. I have to dig from 12 to 18 feet.
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	I have good water from a well 18 feet deep.
A. C. Harvey	Poplar Point	A good supply of water can be had from 20 to 40 feet.
J. C. Hall	Portage-La-Prairie	I get good water from a running spring creek.
D. P. Lowe	St. Agathe	I get good tasting water from Red River, but it is muddy.
A. J. Nugent	West Lynne	I have a good well with a gravel bottom.
W. B. Hall	Headingly	I live on the Assiniboine which contains good water, but I always keep ice.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WATER SUPPLY.—*Continued.*

Philip McKay.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	I have a good supply of water from a well 14 feet deep.
Geo. Turner.....	Lower Fort.....	I can obtain a good supply of water from the river and there are good springs.
And. Hopburn	Emerson.....	I get water from.the river and well.
Chas. Begg.....	Stone Fort.....	River water is mostly used, there are some springs, and a few wells of good water.
Jno. Hall.....	St. Anne, Pt. D. C...	I have a well of good water at a depth of 20 feet.
Augus Polson.....	Kildonan.....	I have a good supply of water by boring 24 feet.
James Owen	St. Anne, Pt. D. C...	I have a good stream of running water at my door.
G. Granby.....	High Bluff.....	Good water can be got at a depth of 12 feet.
Jas. Fullerton.....	Cooks Creek.....	Good water can be got from a well.
A. Polson.....	Kildonan	Good water can be got from a well thirty feet deep.
Geo. Tidsbury.....	High Bluff.....	Good water can be got at the depth of 14 feet from a well, but no springs.
T. B. Robinson.....	Rockwood	My water is obtained from wells one of which is obtained through sinking into limestone.
Neil Hendorson.....	Cooks Creek	The well water is fairly good and plentiful.
Thos. Sigsons.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	I got good water by digging twelve feet.
Jas. Munroe.....	Kildonan	Good water can be obtained by digging wells.
Jas. Vidal.....	Headingly.....	The water of the Assiniboine River is good.
Jno. Taylor.....	Headingly	The River Assiniboine is in front of the farm.
Thos. Dazeil.....	High Bluff.....	Splendid water can be got at a depth of from 12 to 14 feet.
Amb. Wilson.....	Stonewall.....	Splendid water can be got from a depth of from 16 to 20 feet.
W. Mathewson.....	Emerson...	I have a good supply of spring water.
J. J. Edwards.....	Poplar Point.....	A creek runs through my farm with a depth of three or four feet of water.
R. Sutherland.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	We get plenty of good water from 12 to 15 feet deep.
G. Stranger.....	Poplar Point..	We get plenty of good water at a depth of 12 feet.
R. A. Teskoy.....	St. Agatho.....	I get my supply from the Red River.
Wm. Hill.....	Woodlands.....	I have good spring water at a depth of eight feet.
W. A. Mann..	Birds Hill.....	I have two never failing springs on my farm.
Neil McLeod...	Victoria.....	I have a well of good water at a depth of 16 feet.
F. B. Allan..	Stonewall.....	A good supply of water is obtained by drilling 25 feet in the rock.
Jas. Davidson.....	High Bluff.....	Water can be got at a depth of 12 feet.
Hy. Hudson.....	Springfield.....	Water can be got at a depth from 32 to 40 feet deep.
John Fraser.....	Kildonan.....	Water can be got from a depth of 72 feet deep.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WATER SUPPLY.—*Continued.*

A. Adams	Clear Springs	Water can be got at a depth of 16 feet.
Rev. D. Rochford	Poplar Point	Water can be got at a depth of 15 feet.
Rev. Young	South Lisgar	We get our water from the river.
J. S. P. Cosley	Ridgeville	Water can be got at a depth from 10 to 15 feet.
John Currie	Victoria	Water can be got from wells.
M. Ellison	Nelsonville	We can get water at six feet deep.
A. Aylmer	St. Leon	Water can be got from a depth of 10 feet.
Jas. Dodds	Sunny Side	I have a good supply of well water.
John Hourie	St. Anne	The water is very good; can be obtained by digging a well.
John A. Lee	High Bluff	Good water can be obtained at a depth of 10 feet.
J. F. Galbraith	Nelsonville	I have three wells at a depth of five feet, nine feet and eleven feet.
Charles Stewart	Meadow Lea	Good water can be got at a depth of 23 feet.
L. Dionsing	Emerson	I have a good well at 20 feet deep, the water is pure, clear and sweet.
W. H. Farmer	Headingly	We use river water.
R. Bell	Rockwood	We dug 17 feet, struck upon rock; the water is plentiful and good.
John George	Nelsonville	Good water can be got in any season by digging five feet.
A. McPherson	Emerson	We use the water from Red River.
H. C. Graham	Stonewall	Our water is obtained by digging to the rock, and then drilling.
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agathe	There is good water in the river.
Jas. Bedford	Emerson	We have a well and use the Red River water.
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe	A coulée runs through my farm and the Red River in front of it.
F. Burnell	Nelsonville	I have a well of good water 12 feet deep; also a spring for winter and summer.
D. McDougald	Meadow Lea	I have plenty of good water from a well 16 feet deep.
Jas. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea	I have plenty of good water from a well 17 feet deep.
Jas Whinster	High Bluff	I have plenty of good water from a well 12 to 14 feet deep.
Jas. Stewert	High Bluff	I have plenty of water from a well 10 to 12 feet deep.
K. H. C. Hall	Scratching River	I get fairly good water from the creek.
R. Bell	Burnside	Rat creek runs through my farm; good water can be got at a depth of 12 feet.
Benj. Bruce	Poplar Point	I have a good well.
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	I have a good well 16 feet deep.
D. Chalmers	St. Anne Pt. D. C.	Excellent water can be got at a depth of 16 feet.
Jas. Sinclar	Greenwood	A good supply of water can be got by digging.
D. R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	A good supply of water can be got by digging from 7 to 12 feet.
R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe	Good water can be got from the river and a spring.
R. H. Palmer	Cooks Creek	There is good water on my farm in a spring 10 feet deep.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WATER SUPPLY.—*Continued.*

Robt. Morgan.	Headingly.....	Very good water can be obtained very easily.
Matthew Ferris.....	Burnside.....	Very good water at 8 feet.
John W. Carleton.....	Clear Springs.....	I have a good spring within 50 rods of my house.
M. Owens.....	High Bluff.....	Good water can be got at 10 feet.
Nelson Brown.....	High Bluff.....	Good water can be got at 12 feet.
R. P. Bradly.....	St. Pie.....	Good water can be got at 10 feet.
John McKinnon	Portage La P.....	We have a creek of good spring water.
Jas. King.....	Oberon	Water can be got at a depth of 20 feet.
Jas. Stewart..	Meadow Lea.....	Good water can be got by digging 16 feet.

The Prairie hay of the Canadian North-West has already become famous and its nutritious qualities acknowledged on all sides. In fact stock-raising will, in the near future, rival the production of grain in the fertile belt. The Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and the Peace River District, especially, will become great fields for graziers to carry on an immense business in cattle, the wild grass in those localities being even of better quality than that found on the plains. There are between forty and fifty different varieties of grasses, sedges and legumes in the North Western prairies.

The first point a farmer would note about them is the abundance of the foliage of nearly all the species, while the grasses of Eastern Canada are nearly all culm or stem, having most of them, only one, two or three leaves most of the North Western grasses, have ten or twenty leaves. Of course this is an extremely valuable feature in grass, as the leaves are more easily digested than the culms.

The culms are exceedingly fine in the prairie grass, and this again would strike a farmer as indicating a good quality of grass, add to this that there are in some species such an abundance of seeds, as to make the fodder partake of the nature of a feed of grain, and it will be seen that the tales about the readiness with which stock will fatten on prairie hay are not overdrawn. It may be interesting to enumerate a few of the grasses found in the North West—the brown top or cedar grass is one of the most valuable kinds and has fine stem with abundant foliage, and there are several species of red top very nutritious.

The pea grass, a kind of vetch, affords good pasturage for stock in winter, and then there is the beaver hay, much superior to the grass of the same name, found in Eastern Canada. The Scotch grass is a favourite hay in the North-West, and the Upland hay found on the prairie is of very fine quality.

Then there are the following grasses: bone, blue, buffalo blue joint, sedge hay, colony hay, June grass, bush and wheat grass, as well as numerous other varieties, the greater portion of them being nutritious, and some of them very beautiful in appearance.

The luxuriance of the prairie grasses in the North-West, is a sure indication of the great fertility of the soil, and in order to show the abundance of hay, possessed by the settlers, we append the following evidence on the subject, from resident farmers:

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GRASSES AND HAY.

B. Hartley	St. Charles	Hay is very plentiful, we shall have about 150 tons for sale almost equal to timothy.
J. Dilworth	High Bluff	Wild hay is a little scarce here, but timothy does well.
Hawyard & S	Morris	There is plenty of hay of the best quality.
W. Jackson	High Bluff	There is plenty of hay of good quality, and we can grow all the timothy we want.
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	There is plenty of hay of good quality, and near at hand.
Jas. Sturton	Nelsonville	I have a 20 acre hay meadow, which will yield from 4 to 5 tons per acre.
W. E. Mitchell	Cooks Creek	There is a large quantity of hay of very good quality.
Wm. Moss	High Bluff	Hay is quite near and of good quality.
Jas. Owens	High Bluff	There is plenty of hay on the High Prairie and the quality is good.
Jas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	There is plenty of hay of the very best quality.
Jno. Fergusen	High Bluff	I have 50 acres of good hay land which grows grass of first quality.
Jas. Airth	Stonewall	I have thousands of tons of the best hay as good as timothy.
E. W. Johnston	Springfield	Hay is in abundance and of splendid quality.
J. W. Adshead	St. Charles	I have hay in any quantity.
R. Black	Birds Hill	I have hay of best quality in abundance.
Wm. Corbett	Springfield	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
G. V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville	There is any amount of good hay.
G. Taylor	Poplar Point	There is wild hay of the very best quality.
W. Grierson	Meadow Lea	I have hay in abundance and of good quality.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GRASSES AND HAY.—Continued.

Jno. Bryden	Portage-La-Prairie	I have plenty of good hay two miles distant.
A. McDonald	Stonewall	I have plenty of good hay close by in a swamp meadow.
A. J. Moore	Nelsonville	I have plenty of good hay and have cut 50 tons this year.
B. J. Chubb	Nelsonville	I have abundance of hay and of first class quality.
Simon Ballantyne	West Lynne	All farms here have hay for their own use and to spare.
Robt. Adams	High Bluff	There is plenty of hay on my farm.
A. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
C. Empson	W. Lynne	We have plenty of wild hay and timothy.
J. Appleyard	Stonewall	We have plenty of hay, it is of good quality.
Ed. Scott	Portage-La-Prairie	Hay is pleatiful, cattle and horses do well on it.
Jno. Smith	Westbourne	I have abundance of hay of different kinds.
P. Ferguson	Gladstone	Hay is plentiful and of good quality.
Chas. Logan	Portage-La-Prairie	I have had plenty of good hay.
Max. Wilton	High Bluff	There is plenty of hay of best quality on my land.
Aad. Dawson	Headingly	I have abundance of good hay at a distance of one mile.
G. A. Perrin	Ridgeville	Hay is in abundance and very good.
A. D. Cadenhead	Scratching River	Hay is good and abundant
A. Nelson, jr.	Nelsonville	I obtain all the hay I require on my farm.
A. J. Hinker	Greenridge	There is any amount of hay and that of the very best.
Rev. Thos. Cook	Westbourne	There is any amount of good hay.
F. Ogletree	Portage-La-Prairie	There is plenty of good hay within three miles and timothy can be grown.
Thos. H. Brown	Poplar Point	There is abundance of hay of good quality.
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	Any where on the prairie there is good hay.
A. C. Harvey	Poplar Polat	There is abundance of hay of good quality on my property.
G. C. Hall	Portage-La-Prairie	There is abundance of good hay.
D. P. Lowe	St. Agathe	Thousands of tons of hay.
W. B. Hall	Headingly	I can get any quantity of good hay.
Philip McKay	Portage-La-Prairie	Hay is plentiful, and almost equal in quality to cultivated hay.
G. Turner	Lower Fort	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
Jno. Hall	St. Anne, Pt. D. C	There is plenty of hay of good quality.
Augus Polson	Kildonan	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
G. Graaby	High Bluff	Timothy can be raised and wild hay is to be found near.
Jas. Fullerton	Cooks Creek	There is hay of the very best quality principally ravine hay.
Geo. Tidsbury	High Bluff	Hay has been plentiful and of the very best quality.
Alex. Polson, jr.	Kildonan	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
T. B. Robinson	Rockwood	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
T. H. Allesoa	St. Agathe	There is pleaty of good hay.
Jas. Muaree	Kildonan	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
And. Nelson	Stonewall	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GRASSES AND HAY.—*Continued.*

Jas. Mathewson	Emerson	There is plenty of the best hay.
J. J. Edwards	Popiar Point	There is plenty of splendid hay to be got at present.
Robt. Sutherland	Portage-La-Prairie	Hay is in abundance of the best quality.
Robt. A. Teskey	St. Agathe	Any amount of good hay can be obtained in this vicinity.
Wm. Hill	Woodlands	The hay is of splendid quality and in any quantity.
Wm A. Mann	Birds Hill	I have more hay of good quality than I can cut.
West McLeod	Victoria	Hay is good in quality and quantity.
F. B. Allan	Stonewall	I had abundance of hay this year.
James Davidson	High Bluff	There is plenty of hay and of the best quality.
John Fraser	Kildonan	In ordinary seasons, hay is plentiful and of good quality.
Alex. Adams	Clear Springs	There is plenty of hay of good quality.
E. Rochford	Popiar Point	There is plenty of excellent hay for all the winter.
J. S. P. Cosby	Redgeville	The yield of hay is at times larger than is required.
John Currie	Victoria	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
W. Ellison	Nelsonville	The hay is very good and plentiful on the farm.
W. Aylmer	St. Léon	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
John A. Lee	High Bluff	I have plenty of hay; could cut 50 tons on my farm.
J. J. Galbraith	Nelsonville	Have obtained good hay at a distance of from 1 to 3 miles.
Chas. Stewart	Meadow Lea	Hay is in abundance and of splendid quality.
Louis Dinsing	Emerson	Hay is plentiful and very good.
E. M. Maley	Morris	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
W. A. Farmer	Headingly	There is more wild hay than is required; some farmers grow timothy.
Robert Bell	Rockwood	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
George Jenkins	St. Agathe	There is plenty of good hay.
James Bedford	Emerson	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
George Ferris	St. Agathe	Hay is plentiful and of excellent quality.
E. Barnell	Nelsonville	Hay is rather scarce but of good quality.
S. J. Parsons	Springfield	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
D. McDougall	Meadow Lea	There is any amount of prairie hay of best quality
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea	Hay is in abundance and of the best quality.
James Wimster	High Bluff	During late wet we have had abundance of hay here.
James Stewart	High Bluff	Hay is in abundance and of the best quality.
R. H. C. Hall	Scratching River	Hay is plentiful and very good.
Robert Bell	Burnside	We can get good hay close to us.
B. Bruce	Poplar Point	I can get all the hay I require, and that of the best kind.
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
D. Chalmers	St Anne Pt. D. C.	Hay is in abundance and said to be equal to timothy for cattle.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GRASSES AND HAY.—*Continued.*

Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
D. R. McDowell	Cooks Creek	There is any quantity of the best hay.
R. G. Jackson	St. Agathe	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.
Robert Morgan	Headingly	Hay is very good and easily obtained.
M. Ferris	Burnside	Hay is plentiful and of good quality.
Mathew Owens	High Bluff	There is plenty of hay on the High Prairie and the quality is good.
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	There is plenty of hay close at hand, and of superior quality.
John McKinnon	Portage-La-P	There is abundance of hay and the quality is good.
James King	Oberon	Hay is a little scarce, but of good quality.
James Stewart	Meadow Lea	Hay is in abundance and of good quality.

While dealing with the question of stock raising, it may be well to refer to the effect produced on cattle by the cold during the winter months; it has been found by experience that the winters of the Canadian North-West, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, are really less trying to cattle than in more southern latitudes.

It is a well known fact that the old settlers were in the habit of leaving their horses out all the winter, on the prairie to feed on the grass, which they uncovered by digging away the snow with their fore feet.

Cattle and horses ought to be properly stabled, especially during the night, and if this is done, and the feeding properly attended to, they will thrive well. In support of this we give a few out of the many testimonies which we have received on the subject.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING COLD ON CATTLE.

Benj. Hartley	St. Charles	Animals do not suffer so much here as in England.
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	Animals do well here in winter.
S. C. Higginson	Oakland	The winters are dry; animals do not suffer from cold.
John Sutherland	Kildonan, E	The winter is less severe on animals than in more southern latitudes.
Adam Bell	Portage-La-Prairie	Animals turn out well in the spring.
James Sturton	Nelsonville	Climate being dryer, animals stand cold better than in Ontario.
John Ferguson	High Bluff	If cattle are well cared for, they thrive, as the climate is dry.
E. W. Johnston	Springfield	The winter is not severer than in Ontario.
S. Baltantyne	West Lynne	Although last winter was exceptionally cold, cattle wintered well.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING COLD ON CATTLE.—*Continued.*

John Beggs.....	Morris.....	I have known young cattle to winter at the straw pile.
Angus Polson	Kildonan	The winter is not severe on animals; native ponies winter out.
Thos. Sigsons.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	The winters being dry and frosty, they are favorable to cattle; they eat their feed well.
Thos. Daizell.....	High Bluff.....	The winter is not so hard on cattle here as in Ontario, as there is no rain or sleet to freeze on them.
W. A. Mann.....	Birds Hill.....	Cattle do better here in a cold steady winter than a changeable one.
John Fraser.....	Kildonan	The winter, though cold, is uniform, and therefore not unfavorable to animals.
W. A. Farmer.....	Headingly	The winter is not severe on animals; they are remarkably healthy.
H. C. Graham.....	Stonewall.....	The dryness of the atmosphere neutralizes the cold.
James Stewart.....	High Bluff.....	Stock will be as fat in the spring as in Ontario and Quebec.
D. Chalmers.....	St. Anne Pt. D. C....	The winter is less severe on animals here than in Ontario.
Matthew Ferris	Burnside	The winter not much severer here on animals than in Ontario.
J. W. Carsiten	Clear Springs	Animals thrive well in the cold season.
M. Owens.....	High Bluff.....	The winters here are less severe on cattle than in Ontario.
Nelsen Brown.....	High Bluff.....	The winters here have about the same effects on animals as in Ontario.
John McKinnon.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	Cattle thrive well in winter if properly fed.
James Stewart	Meadow Lea.....	Young cattle grow all the winter when warmly stabled and fed on wild hay.

It may also be interesting for intending settlers to know how the farmers of the North-West winter their cattle, and for this reason, we give a few instances:

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WINTERING OF CATTLE.

W. Jackson.....	High Bluff.....	I stable my cattle at night and let them run in the yard during the day.
S. C. Higginsen.....	Oakland.....	I winter my cattle in much the same way as in Ontario.
Jno. Ferguson..	High Bluff.....	I house my cattle and feed them on hay and they are in good condition in the spring.
Robt. Fisher.....	Cooks Creek	I house the cattle warmly and feed them on hay with an occasional feed of oats.
A. J. Moore.....	Nelsonville	I feed the cattle on wild hay and turn the steers and young stock loose in the straw stacks.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING WINTERING OF CATTLE.—
Continued.

Jno. Geddis.....	Kildonan	Cows are kept in the stable and other cattle fed in the yard on hay and straw and stabled at night.
A. McDonald	Gladstone	I stable cows and working cattle and the young stock run loose around the straw stacks.
A. P. Stevenson.....	Nelsonville	The cows are stabled and the young cattle run out all the winter.
Francis Ogletree.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	I stable my cows and allow my young cattle to run around the straw stacks.
Gardner Granby.....	High Bluff.....	I feed my cattle on wild hay and turn them out to the straw stacks in the day time.
And. Nelson.....	Stonewall..	I stable my cattle and feed them on prairie hay.
Wm. Hill.....	Woodlands.....	I stable my cattle, my native ponies are out.
Robt. Bell	Rockwood.....	I stable my cattle in a flat roof log building with straw on the top.
Jno. George.....	Nelsonville.	I feed my cattle on hay, turnips or grain are required if straw is used.
A. McPherson.....	Emerson.	I keep my cattle stabled, from December to the end of March.
Robt. Bell.....	Burnside	We stable our cows and oxen and let the young cattle run out in sheds.
Robt. Morgan	Headingly.....	I keep my cattle in stables during the winter.
Mathew Ferris	Burnside.	I keep the cows and calves in stables, the rest run around the straw stacks most of the winter.
Jno. W. Carleton.....	Clear Spring..	I keep my cattle in warm stables, giving them plenty of hay and water.
Nelson Brown	High Bluff.....	I feed my cattle in a yard on native hay and stable them.

The story of summer frosts in the North Western territory, has long since exploded. Of course, in this respect there are occasional exceptions, as in other countries, but any farmer can make himself perfectly secure from loss, by taking care to sow his seed as early as possible in the spring.

The dryness of the air to a great degree tends to prevent summer frosts, of a nature to injure crops. We would refer our readers to any of the settlers whose names and address, we have already given to prove that no damage of any importance has been suffered from this cause.

The Canadian North-West is specially favored in freedom from storms, and while we hear of hurricanes devastating

whole districts in other portions of the American continent, such things are almost unknown north of the 49th parallel of latitude.

There has not been a case of crops, having been destroyed by storms in this country for many years, and in winter we do not have the severe snow storms so frequently experienced to the south of us.

The country is certainly blessed in this respect, and although the cold is sometimes intense, the weather is generally calm and clear when it is so.

Another blessing so far enjoyed by the farmers of the North Western territory of Canada is the freedom from blight, worms or insects, which in other parts of the continent have been so destructive to crops.

Potatoes and other roots and vegetables, as will be seen by the following statement, yield splendid crops, and the quality first class: One property of the potatoes grown in this country is that the largest sized specimen is invariably found to be mealy to the very core. Their prolific yield is certainly remarkable. Early rose and snow-flakes have so far been the favourite varieties with our farmers, some of the specimens weighing as high as 5 and 6 pounds to the potato.

The great advantage possessed by prairie over wooded country is the ease with which it can be turned to agricultural purposes. The land has only to be broken to yield a fair crop, and the second it is in good condition. This, when compared with the toil of years required to clear a wood farm, is of no small consequence to a new settler.

Recently, it has been discovered by successful experiments, that seeds sown on the prairie grass and then ploughed lightly, will yield good crops the same season. This is a most important discovery, as it shows that an immigrant arriving on his claim in the spring can begin to realize a return from his labours almost as quickly as if the land had already been cultivated and improved. The following is an account of the experiments made in this respect, and they will be found worthy the consideration of every farmer contemplating the "breaking" of new lands.

An experiment in raising grain on fresh sod has been tried in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake for the past two

seasons with such marked success, that it is worthy of extensive trials. We are not informed who the first experimenter was, but at any rate, in the vicinity of Big Stone City, there are farmers so confident of success that they have put in considerable quantities of small grain in the fresh sod the past season, and in every case, so far as we could learn, with the most beneficial result. The novelty of the operation is that the grain is first sown on the prairie grass, and then the "breaking" is done. A not very heavy sod is turned, and the grain buried quickly finds its way through. In a few weeks the sod is as rotten as need be, and can be kicked to pieces easily with the foot. Now for an illustration.—A Mr. Daly, near Big Stone City, in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake, sowed 10 acres of oats in this way last year:—He put two bushels and a peck to the acre, and broke his land. Last fall, from ten acres he harvested 420 bushels of oats which were worth sufficient to pay for the breaking, and leave him some seventy-five dollars besides. This year he sowed 75 acres in this way with equally good success, the yield, according to estimate, as he had not threshed when we were there, not being less than 1000 bushels on the piece. Another gentleman near him, sowed buckwheat in the latter part of May in the same way, and has every promise of a magnificent crop. Another tried corn, droping a few kernels in every fourth furrow. Wheat has not been tried, but will be another year. It has been found that grain can be sowed on the prairie early and the sod rotted as readily as if sowed in June, as the growing crop shades it, and but little grass starts. This is a valuable discovery and will be worth much to new beginners who, thus far, with the exception of potatoes, have not expected anything before the second year. It will be of value also to larger farmers who are obliged to go to a heavy outlay each year for breaking, for the oat crop not only pays for the labor, but leaves a good margin besides. It is an experiment certainly worth a trial.

The immigrant settling in a new country, will understand the value of this discovery which will enable him to realize sufficient for his expenses the first year, and perhaps will enable him to place a sum of money aside for future use. The new settler when he arrives in the

country ought to locate his farm with as little delay as possible; and then set to work, to break as much land as possible, for the ensuing year's seeding. If he should be in time to sow on the sod, as already described by all means let him do so, but if not he should break as much as possible for cultivation the following year. He and his family can very well camp out in tents during the summer, and in the fall there will be plenty of time to erect a warm house and stables for the winter. There appears to be a diversity of opinion amongst farmers, as to the best kind of seed to sow the second season, and therefor for the information of immigrants, we give the following as the experience of actual settlers in the North-West:

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING CROPS.

Benj. Hartley.....	St. Charles.....	A fair crop can be obtained the second summer, oats or barley should be sown.
J. Dilworth jr.....	High Bluff	A fine crop can be obtained the next year after breaking, wheat or oats should be sown.
F. F. Bradley.....	Emerson.....	A crop can be obtained the first season. but I would recommend no seeding of any kind till the following spring.
Alex. McDonald.....	Stonewall.....	I have raised 60 bushels per acre of oats on breaking down in June and sown early the following spring.
Jas. Fleming.....	West Lynne...	Break in June and sow wheat or oats the following spring.
Salmon Ballantyne..	West Lynne.....	Good oats can be grown on early spring breaking.
D. F. Knight.....	Emerson	Oats do well on the sod, after the second plowing any kind of grass may be sown.
Peter Ferguson.....	Gladstone	A fair crop can be obtained the following spring, sow any kind of grain.
Max. Wilton..	High Bluff.....	Break the land in June and turn it back in the fall.
Andrew Dawson.....	Headingly.....	A man can break in the spring and have a good crop of wheat or oats the same year.
Arthur D. Cadenhead	Scratching River	Oats may be sown on the breaking, wheat the second year.
F. Ogletree.....	Portage-La-Prairie..	Break from first of June to the 15th of July. sow wheat following spring.
F. H. Brown.....	Poplar Point	Land broken 1st June and to 15th July would give a good crop of wheat the next year.
A. C. Harvey.	Poplar Point..	I have only had potatoes on first breaking.
Geo. C. Hall	Portage-La-Prairie .	A fair crop may be obtained the first year, after breaking sow oats first.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING CROPS.—*Continued.*

J. E. Maley.....	Morris.	Half a crop may be obtained the first year of wheat and oats.
Augus Poison.....	Kildonan	A fair crop of oats can be got on the breaking.
Neil Henderson	Cooks Creek.....	The land plowed in the spring and sown with oats will average 30 bushels per acre.
T. H. Ellison.	Scratching River....	A fair crop of oats can be obtained from the first plowing, wheat from the second plowing.
Thos. Sigsons	Portage-La-Prairie...	Land broken in June is fit for a crop of oats the following season.
Jas. Vidal	Headingly.....	A fair crop of wheat may be obtained the following year.
Jno. Taylor	Headingly.....	A fair crop of wheat or any other grain may be obtained the summer after breaking.
F. B. Allan.....	Stonewall.....	I have grown good wheat the first year after breaking.
Jas. Davidson.....	High Bluff	A fair crop may be obtained the year after breaking sow Fife wheat.
W. Aylmer.....	St. Leon	Land should be broken shallow and turned back deep, sow wheat, oats and barley.
Jno. Hourie.....	St. Anne.....	Oats do best on first breaking, wheat on the second.
W. A. Farmer	Headingly.....	Wheat may be sown the following spring, land broken in June.
R. Bell.....	Rockwood	I have grown wheat and oats on the first breaking.
Jno. George.....	Nelsonville.....	Some years oats can be raised on breaking a very good crop, but a better crop assured the second year.
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe	I have raised 125 bush. to the acre of oats sown on first breaking.
Wm. Start.....	Assiniboine.....	I have a good crop on this year's breaking.
Henry West	Clear Spring.....	Land should be broken in June and sown with wheat next spring.

The question has frequently been raised as to whether fall wheat can be grown in the Canada North-West, and from experiments made, it is doubtful if it can be cultivated successfully. The slight depth of snow on the prairie is against the culture of this description of grain, although a great many farmers here are of opinion that it can be grown.

The following are a few of the statements, *pro* and *con* of farmers who have made experiments in this respect :

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GROWTH OF FALL WHEAT.

R. P. Bradley.....	St. Pie	I sowed a little last fall and it looks well.
Robt Hall.....	Burnside.....	I have tried a little fall wheat and it did well.
Jno. W. Lee.....	High Bluff.....	Wheat when sown late in a shady place will do well
Rev. T. Cook.....	Westbourne.....	A heavy crop will be the result of wheat sown in the fall.
Fred. T. Bradley.....	Emerson...	I have tried fall wheat, but cannot recommend its culture.
Wm. Corbelt.....	Springfield.....	I have tried fall wheat but it was a failure.
Jno. Fraser.....	Kildonan	I have tried fall wheat but without success, the autumn is too dry as a rule.
D. Chalmers.....	St. Anne, Pt. D. C ...	Have seen good fall wheat raised by my neighbours.
A. V. Becketead.....	Emerson.....	Fall wheat is killed in winter as there is not enough snow to cover the ground.

In addition to the above statements, we have the opinion of twenty-two farmers living in the country, that fall wheat can be grown successfully, and some seven others who are of a contrary belief, while over one hundred state that they never gave it a trial,—that fall wheat has been grown in the Canadian North-West is a fact, but whether it will be ever extensively cultivated remains to be proved. So long, however, as farmers can get from 30 to 40 bushels of spring wheat per acre, there is not much likelihood that they will give much attention to fall sowing.

The practicability of raising corn in the Canadian North-West has also been discussed and a variety of opinions offered on the subject.

There is no doubt this country is essentially a wheat producing land, but the following statements prove conclusively that corn can also be grown successfully:

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GROWTH OF INDIAN CORN.

J. Delworth.....	High Bluff.....	I have raised corn successfully.
John Sutherland	Kildonan	I have yellow (or small) corn for the last forty years.
Allan Bell	Portage La P.....	I have raised corn successfully.
Wm. Moss.....	High Bluff.....	Corn does very well.
R. Black.....	Birds Hill.....	I have raised corn successfully.
E. W. Johnson	Springfield	Corn that I have raised does well.
Wm. Corbett.....	Springfield.....	I have successfully raised corn every yea I have been here.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS RESPECTING GROWTH OF INDIAN CORN.—*Continued.*

Geo. Taylor	Poplar Point	Corn grows well.
J. Casson	Emerson	I have raised corn successfully.
J. Brydon	Portage-La Prairie	I have raised a small variety of corn.
J. Fleming	West Lynne	I have never tried corn, but my neighbours have raised good corn.
B. J. Obaldo	Nelsonville	I have raised corn successfully.
D. Gillespie	Plympton	I have raised corn successfully.
P. Ferguson	Gladstone	I have raised corn with marked success.
H. A. Perrin	Ridgeville	I have grown corn successfully.
J. Beggs	Morris	I am raising corn this season; it is a real success.
A. J. Hinker	Greenridge	I have raised corn that will give 40 bushels to the acre.
Rev J. Cook	Westbourne	I have raised corn successfully.
D. J. Lowe	St Agathe	I have raised excellent corn.
W. B. Hall	Headingly	I have raised corn successfully.
Alex. Polson	Kildonan	I have raised corn successfully.
T. J. Robinson	Rockwood	I have raised corn successfully for the house, and large crops sown broadcast for feed.
Neil Henderson	Cook's Creek	I have raised corn successfully.
T. H Ellison	Scratching River	Corn grows fast some years averaging fourteen inches.
Jas. Munroe	Kildonan	I have raised corn successfully.
T. Dalzell	High Bluff	I have never raised any corn but have seen it successfully done.
J. J. Edwards	Poplar Point	I have raised corn successfully.
Neil McLeod	Victoria	I have raised corn successfully.
Jno. Fraser	Kildonan	I have raised corn successfully.
Rev. E. Rochford	Poplar Point	Good corn is successfully raised.
J. Currie	Victoria	I have raised corn successfully.
D. McDougald	Meadow Lea	Corn does very well.
Benj. Bruce	Poplar Point	I have raised very good corn.
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	I have raised corn successfully.
D. Chalmer	St. Anne Pt D. C.	I have raised very good corn.
D R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	I have raised corn successfully.
Robt. Morgan	Headingly	Corn grows well.

It has been admitted by competent judges that the wheat grown in the North West is of the finest quality, and as we will presently show the yield is much greater than in any other part of America. This is of the greatest importance to the farmer especially when taken in connection with the fact that there is always a ready market for his produce at fair prices.

There is another point, however, which makes this country a very desirable one for agriculturists, and it is this. While the wheat producing belt of country in this continent is narrowing gradually year by year and the

limit extending more and more northward the Canadian North-West on account of its great depth of good rich soil, is likely to become in the near future the principal granary in North America. We have already shown the extreme richness and durability of the soil, and in addition to this the climate is peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of wheat, owing to the dryness of ripening and harvesting seasons.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, American Consul at Winnipeg, is the authority for the following statement—that three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lie north of the international boundary and within the Canadian North-West.

In regard to the quality of the wheat, we cannot do better than to quote the following from the *Pioneer Press*, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, certainly a most disinterested authority. It says in its issue of November 8, 1880:

"It seems to be a settled fact that the further north "wheat is grown, up to a certain limit, the better it is.
* * * * * * * * * *
"The future great wheat region of the world will, un- "doubtedly be in the rich and far famed valley of the "Saskatchewan, where this grain grows to perfection, not "only in quality, but in every other particular.

"The berry obtains an amber color, rounds out into a "fullness it does not attain here, and is rich in gluten, the "life sustaining principle of flour. * * * *

"Some two or three years ago, samples were procured "from several parts of the Province of Manitoba for trial. "The best of this was placed in the hands of some of our "leading wheat-growers for cultivation. One variety of "Scotch Fife yielded the first year at the rate of 37 bushels "to the acre, of a hard amber color, which the wheat "inspector for the Millers' Association at Minneapolis, "pronounced the finest specimen he had seen since he had "been connected with the association.

"Straw stood up still and strong, some of it being over "five feet high, the heads were long, while the color of the "growing grain was superb."

There have been various statemens made in regard to the average yield of wheat per acre in the Canadian North West, by some it has been placed at 40, others at 30, and some at 25 bushels.

We have, however, received returns from over one hundred farmers in the country for the last four years, and this will give our readers a very good insight of what the general yield is. Where the average is below 20 bushels, it must be remembered that the cause is generally newly broken land, or some misfortune to the crop.

The following returns are given by some of the most respectable farmers in the North West, and may, therefore, be looked upon as reliable :

TESTIMONY OF FARMERS AS TO THE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
Benj. Hartley. ...	St. Charles.....	.....	.....	20	.....	....
Jno. Dilworth.....	High Bluff.....	25	20	24	25	61
Hayward & Sons...	Morris.....	....	20	25	30	22
Geo. Cadman..	High Bluff.....	30	28	25	40	60
W. Jackson.	High Bluff	25	30	30	25	62
A. Gillespie	Greenwood.....	37	40	38	.....	64
W. Eagles...	Stonewall.	25	20	21	25	65
S. C. Higginson.....	Oakland	25	29	26	30	62
J. Sutherland.....	Kildonan E.....	25	23	34	30	63
J. McLane..	Portage La P.....	.....	35	35	30	64
Jas. Stirton.	Nelsonville	....	.....	.....	40	....
H. Bellenger	Cumberland H.....	.....	.....	35	40	.....
B. E. Mitchell.....	Cook's Creek.....	33	20	16	20	60
Wm. Moss.....	High Bluff	35	35	35	40	60
W. Owens.....	High Bluff.....	30	32	35	37	64
Jno. Furguson.....	High Bluff.....	30	32	31	30	61
J. Airth	Stonewall..	28	20	20	30	63
R. Fisher	Cook's Creek	25	25	22	30	64
J W. Adshead.....	St. Charles.....	25	25	25	35	63
Robt. Black.....	Birds Hill.....	30	28	22	35	62
Jas. Arnison	High Bluff	35	31	32	35	62
Wm. Corbett.....	Springfield	35	30	31	50	63
J. G Rent..	Cook's Creek	15	21	18	.....	64
G. V. Fitzgerald...	Ridgeville.	.....	.....	40	15	63
G. Taylor.....	Poplar Point.....	25	25	30	35	66
W. Greerson.....	Meadow Lea.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
J. Casson	Emerson.....	.....	12	14	25	61
John Brydon... ...	Portage La P.....	31	33	29	30	62
Alex. McDonald...	Stonewall..... ..	.....	.....	25	25	62
J Fleeming	West Lynne.....	.....	.....	20	25	60
R. J. Moore	Nelsonville.	27	21	23	28	64
B. J. Chubb	Nelsonville.....	.....	.....	.....	45	66
J. Ballentyne.....	West Lynne.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
J. Geddes.....	Kildonan..... ...	20	30	35	35	60
Wm. Green.....	St. Agathe.....	.....	30	30	.....	66

TESTIMONY OF FARMERS AS TO THE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
A. McDonald	Gladstone	30	30	35	30	62
Jno. Kelly	Morris		37	40	40	62
D. Gillespie	Plympton	10	28	35	25	64
Robt. Adams	High Bluff		26	35	40	60
A. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	33	30	28	30	66
J. Appleyard	Stonewall	20	16	12		60
J. D. Stewart	Cook's Creek			22	25	66
Ed. Scott	Portage La P	25	27	37	33	65
P. Furguson	Gladstone	30	20	26	35	65
C. Logan	Portage La P			28	30	64
Max. Wilton	High Bluff	30	34	40	35	62
J. Troop	Portage La P	25			30	
A. Dawson	Headingly	30	30	30	30	60
A. D. Cadenhead	Scratching River			24	30	63
A. J. Hinker	Green Ridge	25	17	23	25	65
F. Ogletree	Portage La P	25	33	36	30	60
T. H. Brown	Poplar Point	30	20	18	27	60
G. A. Tucker	Portage La P	25	27	27	23	63
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	30	35	28	35	65
A. C. Harvey	Poplar Point	30	35	34		63
D. G. Lowe	St. Agatho	30	22½	25		62
A. J. Nugent	West Lynne	20	20	18	25	58
W. B. Hall	Headlogly	20	20	15	40	60
P. McKay	Portage La P	30	30	32		62
J. Lowrie & Bros.	Morris		20	25		60
Chas. Begg	Stone Fort	35	30	32	35	60
Angus Polson	Kildonan	25	24			60
G. Granby	High Bluff	27	25	21	30	62
A. Polson, Jr.	Kildonan	25	30	25	30	65
G. Thisbury	High Bluff	24	25	25	20	62
T. B. Robinson	Rockwood	24	28	20	35	61
Neil Henderson	Cook's Creek	30	30	30	35	65
Thos. Sigsons	Portage La P	25	28	35	30	62
Jas Munroe	Kildonan	30	30	34	31	64
J. F. Vidal	Headingly	30				62
J. Taylor	Headingly	15	16	8	15	60
T. Dalzell	High Bluff	26	25	33	20	64
A. Nelson	Stonewall	28½	26	28	30	
J. J Edward	Poplar Point	40	40	40		64
R. Sutherland	Portage La P	28	30	29		62
G. Stamjer	Poplar Point		15	22	15	61
Wm. Hill	Woodland	15	20	15	25	62
W. A. Mann	Birds Hill		16	18	25	61
Neil McLond	Victoria				30	63
F. B. Allan	Stonewall	25			20	67
J. Davidson	High Bluff	25	25	30	25	60
Henry Hodgson	Springfield			37½	37	66
John Fraser	Kildonan	24	25	22	25	61
Alex. Adams	Clear Springs	38	35	30	40	62

TESTIMONY OF FARMERS AS TO THE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
John Currie	Victoria	.....	10	16	25	70
Wm. Ellison	Nelsonville	.....	.....	15	20	64
W. Aylmer	St. Léon	.....	.....	26	40	62
Jno. Dodds	Sunnyside	.....	23	27	30	.....
John Hourie	St. Anne	20	31	18	30	61
J. F. Galbraith	Nelsonville	21	28½	.....	20	.....
C. Stewart	Meadow Lea	28	25	20	15	63
L. Dieusing	Emerson	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. M. Maley	Morris	.....	18	26	20	.....
W. A. Farmer	Headingly	27	25	20	25	65
R. Bell	Rockwood	25	25	27½	25	.....
John George	Nelsonville	.....	25	.....	25	63
Chas. Cuthbert	High Bluff	25	28	32	.....	62
R. C. Graham	Stonewall	.....	20	25	20	62
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agathe	291	27	25	.....	61
Jas. Bedford	Emerson	.....	20	20	35	62
Geo. Ferris	St. Agathe	.....	27	30	40	62
E. Burnell	Nelsonville	30	25	30	30	65
Sam. J. Parsons	Springfield	.....	25	25	20	60
D. McDougall	Meadow Lea	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
J. Whimster	High Bluff	30	35	37	36	62
J. Stewart	High Bluff	32	27	33	33	60
J. H. C. Hall	Scratching River	.....	.....	.....	18	62
R. Bell	Burnside	27	30	30	27	62
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	.....	.....	25	30	.....
Henry West	Clear Springs	.....	.....	15	22	54
D. Chalmers	St. Anne Pt. D. C	10	10	.....	15	.....
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	20	25	25	15	61
D. E. McDowell	Cook's Creek	26	10	.....	15	.....
R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe	.....	.....	17	30	62
R. H. Palmer	Cook's Creek	25	27	16	.....	60
L. Morgan	Headingly	32½	30	27	.....	60
M. Ferris	Burnside	25	21	20	25	63
J. W. Carlton	Clear Springs	25	15	10	20	61
M. Owens	High Bluff	30	32	35	37	64
N. Brown	High Bluff	26	26	20	30	60
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	30	32	40	25	65
John McKinnon	Portage La P	30	30	30	30	62
James King J. McKinnon	Oberon	.....	.....	30	.....	64

	1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre.	1880. per acre.
Average yield according to the above	26¾	26⅓	26¾	29⅓

Taking 26 bushels of wheat to the acre, as the average yield of the Canadian North-West, which experience tells us is a low calculation, we will now compare it with that of some of the American States:

Canadian North-West	26	Bush	per acre.
Minnesota	17	"	" "
Massachusetts	16	"	" "
Pennsylvania	15	"	" "
Wisconsin	13	"	" "
Iowa	10	"	" "
Ohio	10	"	" "
Illinois	8	"	" "

These facts show the great superiority of the Canadian North West as a wheat growing country. The weight of the wheat grown is also something remarkable, especially when compared with that of other countries. Taking the heaviest samples of each country we find:

Canadian North-West	66	lbs.	per bush.
Minnesota	65	"	" "
Ohio	60	"	" "
Pennsylvania	60	"	" "
Illinois	58	"	" "

The oats grown in the Canadian North-West are very superior in quality, being plump and heavy, and the yield per acre is simply enormous, when compared with other countries. As high as seventy bushels per acre is no uncommon thing as will be seen by the following returns, and in some cases even one hundred bushels have been realized.

For newly broken ground, we are of the opinion that oats will be found the most remunerative crop, and there is always a ready home market for all that can be raised:

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
Benj. Hartley	St. Charles				60	
Jno. Dilworth	High Bluff	60	75	60	70	40
Hayward & S	Morris		50	55	60	42½
Geo. Cadman	High Bluff	55	60	60		38
W. Jackson	High Bluff	75	75	80	60	35
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	50	50	50		40
W. Eagles	Stonewall	40	35	35	40	35
S. C. Higginson	Oakland	55	50	60	60	39
Jno. Sutherland	Kildonan	54	57	58	50	38
Jno. McLane	Portage-la-P		60	60	60	40
J. Stirton	Nelsonville			50	60	40
Horace Billings	Cumberland H			35	40	38
Robt. E. Mitchell	Cook's Creek	30	35	50	60	38
Wm. Moss	High Bluff	60	60	60	70	36
M. Owen	High Bluff	70	60	60	57	42
Jno. Furguson	High Bluff	75	70	65	65	36
J. Airth	Stonewall	70	60	60		36
R. Fisher	Cook's Creek	62½	45	45	50	38
J. W. Adshead	St. Charles	100		85	80	42
Robt. Black	Birds Hill	52	45	60	65	33
James Armison	High Bluff	80	85	75	75	38
Wm. Corbett	Springfield	75	60	65	60	42
J. G. Rout	Cook's Creek	30	30	55	40	38
G. V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville			50	60	38
Geo. Taylor	Poplar Point	60		70	70	36
Wm. Greerson	Meadow Lea				75	
J. Carson	Emerson				50	
Jno. Brydon	Portage La P	75	80	68	70	38
Alex. McDonald	Stonewall			60	45	
J. Fleming	West Lynne			20	45	34
A. J. Moore	Nelsonville	60	56	50	60	38
H. A. Chubb	Nelsonville			35		
J. Geldes	Kildonan	40	35	40	40	34
Wm. Green	St. Agathe			60		40
A. McDonald	Gladstone	40	40	40	40	36
Jno. Kelley	Morris		65	75	70	38
D. Gillespie	Plympton	15	60	80	60	40
B. Adams	High Bluff		60			
Alex. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	100	100	81	75	40
J. Appleyard	Stonewall				50	
Jas. Stewart	Cook's Creek	37	37	40	50	40
Ed. Scott	Portage La P	60	55	60	60	35
P. Furguson	Gladstone	60	70	90	75	38
Chas. Logan	Portage La P	75	60	60		
Max. Wilton	High Bluff	80	78	70	75	38
Jonathan Troop	Portage La P	50				62
Andrew Dawson	Headingly	60	60	60		38—40
Adam Nelson, sr	Nelsonville			80		
Francis Ogletree	Portage La P	75	60	60	50	34—40
T. B. Brown	Poplar Point	60	40	40	60	34

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE.—*Continued*

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
Geo. A. Tucker....	Portage La P.....	60	40	50	60	37
A. V. Bookstead....	Emerson	75	100	90	60	40
A. C. Harvey.....	Poplar Point.....	45	50	42	.....	35
D. G. Lowe.....	St. Agathe.....	50	50	70	....	38—40
A. J. Nugent.....	West Lynne.....	50	50	60	60	34
H. B. Hall.....	Headingly.....	80	80	80	100	40
Philip McKay.....	Portage La P.....	63	55	54	.....	40
And. Drydon.....	St. Agathe.....	.....	... .	60	.....	36
Jas. Laurie & Bro.	Morris.....	... .	50	60	80	34—40
Angus Polson.....	Kildonan.....	50	45	45	.....	36
G. Granby..	High Bluff.....	65	70	73	65	38
Alex. Polson, jr....	Kildonan...	40	50	50	50	38
Geo. Tidsbury.....	High Bluff.....	50	60	.. ..	60	37
Neil Henderson.....	Cook's Creek.....	75	.....	.....	.....	34—40
T. H. Ellison.....	Scratching River.	50	.....	.....	20	.....
Thos. Sigsons.....	Portage La P.....	60	62	52	65	36—40
Jas. Munroe.....	Kildonan.....	90	75	60	60	40
J. F. Vidal..	Headingly.....	35	40	.....	40	.....
Jno. Taylor.....	Headingly..... ..	25	30	25	30	35
Thos. Dalzell.....	High Bluff.....	95	80	75	60	40½
Jno. Mathewson....	Emerson	.....	.....	50	.....	34
J. J. Edwards.....	Salsbury.....	25	.....	.....	.....	36
R. Sutherland.....	Portage-La-P.... .	75	71	73	.....	38
G. Stanyer..	Poplar Point.....	.....	.....	40	45	32
William Hill.....	Woodlands	.. ..	30	30	40	.....
Neil McLeod.....	Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	70	40—45
F. B. Allon.....	Stonewall	.....	.....	50	50	.....
J. Davidson.....	High Bluff.....	60	80	75	80	....
Henry Hodgson.....	Springfield	60	50	50	60	36
Alex. Adams.....	Clear Spring	50	74½	65	70	48
J. Curric.....	Victoria	.....	.....	27	50	58
M. Ellison.....	Nelsonville.....	.....	.....	20	15	36
Jas. Dodds..	Sunnyside	.....	.....	68	70	43
Jno. Hourie.....	St. Annes.....	40	60	40	40	38
J. F. Galbraith.....	Nelsonville.....	.....	....	30	40	.....
Chas. Stewart.....	Meadow Lea.....	70	60	60	20	36
L. Dieusing	Emerson	35	.....	.....	....	.....
E. M. Maley.....	Morris..... ..	....	.....	70	60	.....
W. A. Farmer.....	Headingly.....	52½	51	50	60	36—46
Robt. Bell.....	Rockwood.....	60	....	40	50	....
Jno. George.....	Nelsonville.....	.....	.....	50	60	.....
Chas. Cuthbert.....	High Bluff.....	60	65	70	.....	38
H. C. Graham.....	Stonewall.....	.....	50	40	50	40
Geo. Jenkins.....	St. Agathe.....	35	50	45	.....	.....
Jas. Bedford.....	Emerson	.....	80	80	80	40
Geo. Ferris.....	St. Agathe.....	....	100	150	.....	36
E. Burnell	Nelsonville..	.....	45	50	50	38
S. J. Parsons..	Springfield	.....	40	40	.....	.....
D. McDougall.	Meadow Lea.....	....	.....	.....	60	.....
J. D. McEwan.....	Meadow Lea.....	.....	.....	.....	60	....

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
J. Winster	High Bluff	85	80	85	80	.....
J. Stewart	High Bluff	65	75	75	75	41
J. H. C. Hall	Scratching River	.....	.....	.....	40	33
Robt. Bell	Burnside	75	75	75	75	36
Wm. Start	Assiniboine	.....	.....	60	80	.....
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	45	50	50	55	40
R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe	.....	.....	30	30	40
R. Morgan	Headingly	25	30	30	.....	30
M. Ferris	Burnside	50	45	50	40	40
J. W. Carlton	Clear Springs	35	40	45	35	36
M. Owens	High Bluff	70	40	60	57	42
Nelson Brown	High Bluff	80	80	60	50	34
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	60	80	90	70	40
Jno. McKinnon	Portage-La-P	50	50	50	60	38
Jas. King and J. McKinnon	Oberon	.....	75	60	75	40

	1877 per acre.	1878 per acre	1879 per acre.	1880 per acre.
Average yield according to the above	59¾	59¾	58	57¾

The comparison between the Canadian North-West and some of the American States as respects the yield of oats, is as follows:

Canadian North-West	say average		57	bush.	per acre.
Minnesota	"	"	37	"	"
Iowa	"	"	28	"	"
Ohio	"	"	23	"	"

Barley is grown very successfully as will be shown by the following table. The quality of the grain is excellent as a rule, its colour fine, and brewers pronounce it second to none for malting purposes.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF BARLEY PER ACRE.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
John Dilworth	High Bluff	30	35	30	30	50
Hayward & Son	Morris		30	30	35	50
Geo. Cadman	High Bluff	42	40	36	35	48
W. Jackson	High Bluff	40	40	40	35	48
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	60	60	70		50
Wm. Eagles	Stonewall		20	20		50
S. C. Higginson	Oakland			35	40	
John Sutherland	Kildonan	40	46	52	40	42
John McLane	Portage La P		60	65	60	56
Jas. Sturton	Nelsonville			35	40	50
H. Belleager	Cumberland, H	25	20	25	30	56
Robt. E. Mitchell	Cook's Creek		40	25		50
Wm. Moss	High Bluff	50	50	50	50	50
M. Owens	High Bluff	42	39	45	45	50
John Fergusen	High Bluff	50	40	40	40	50
James Airth	Stonewall	40	40	65		56
R. Fisher	Cook's Creek	50	20	12	40	
J. W. Adshead	St. Charles	20	20	20	30	50
Robt. Black	Birds Hill				40	
J. Aramson	High Bluff	65	50	55	55	48
Wm. Corbett	Springfield	50	42	30		
J. J. Kent	Cook's Creek		28		40	
G. V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville			30	35	48
Geo. Taylor	Poplar Point	40		45	50	50—55
W. Grierson	Meadow Lea				30	
Isaac Casson	Emerson			25	35	51
John Brydon	Portage La P	40	35	45	35	50
A. J. Moore	Nelsonville	53	47	43	50	50
D. J. Chubb	Nelsonville			30	40	
Simon Ballantyne	West Lynne				40	
John Geddes	Kildonan	50	10	10	40	
Wm. Green	St. Agathe			25		
A. McDonald	Gladstone	38	38	38	40	50
John Kelly	Morris			45		50
D. Gillespie	Plympton	45	40	30	30	
Robt. Adams	High Bluff		45	50	60	
A. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	50	40	45	50	50
Jas. D. Stewart	Cook's Creek	40				
E. Scott	Portage La P	37	32	27		
Peter Ferguson	Gladstone	30	35	40	45	
Chas. Logan	Portage La P			50		
Max. Wilton	High Bluff	40	40	48	40	52
Jno. Troop	Portage La P	20				
A. J. Hinker	Green Ridge	48	45	50	60	67
F. Ogletree	Portage La P	30	30	30	30	48—50
F. H. Brown	Poplar Point		15	15	20	48
Geo. A. Tucker	Portage La P			40	50	48
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	50	50	60	55	50
A. C. Harvey	Poplar Point	39	48	43		48
B. G. Lowe	St. Agathe	40	40			50

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF BARLEY PER ACRE.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
H. B. Hall	Headingly	40			80	50
Phillip McKay	Portage La P			50		50
Jas. Lawrie & Bro.	Morris		40	40	40	47—8
Chas. Begg	Stone Fort	40	40	30	40	40
Angus Polson	Kildonan	30		40		50
G. Granby	High Bluff	40	30	50	40	52
Alex. Polson, jr.	Kildonan	30	30	30	35	50
Geo. Tidsbury	High Bluff	35	33	36	30	50
T. B. Robinson	Rockwood	52	30	20	40	50
Neil Henderson	Cook's Creek				60	
T. H. Ellison	Scratching Rl r.	50				
Thos. Sigsons	Portage La P	30	32	36	28	50
Jas. Munroe	Kildonan	40	40	40	45	50
J. F. Vidal	Headingly	30	30			
Jno. Taylur	Headingly	20	20		20	50
R. Sutherland	Portage La P	35	37	42		50
G. Strnnger	Poplar Point		25	11	40	36
Wm. A. Mann	Birds Hill			35	40	50
F. B. Allan	Stonewall				30	
J. Dnvidson	High Bluff			35	30	
H. Hodgson	Springfield			50		
Jno. Fraser	Kildonan	50	40	45	50	50
Alex. Adams	Clear Springs	75	40	48	60	50
W. Ellison	Nelsonville				45	
W. Aylmer	St. Leon			40	40	
Jos. Dodds	Sunnyside		25	40	35	53
Jno. Hourie	St. Anne	50	40	20	30	52
J. F. Galbraith	Nelsonville			45	30	
E. M. Maley	Morris			40	40	
W. A. Farmer	Headingly	31	31	20	40	50
Jno. George	Nelsonville			50	40	
Chas. Cuthbert	High Bluff	25	40	35		48
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agathe	35	30	45		
Thos. Bedford	Eaerson			60	60	51
Edwin Burnell	Nelsonville			35	60	
S. J. Parsons	Springfield			9	25	
D. McDougall	Meadow Lea				50	
Jas. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea				40	
Jas. Whimster	High Bluff	40	36	42	50	52
Jas. Stewart	High Bluff	30	25	25	25	50
Wm. Start	Assiniboine				70	
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	45	35		40	49
D. R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	55	25			45
R. H Palmer	Cook's Creek	25	15	28		48
Robt. Morgan	Headingly	28	32	30		48
J. W. Carleton	Clear Springs	60	50	25	30	50
Mnthew Owens	High Bluff	42	30	45	45	50
Nelson Brown	High Bluff	40	50	20	30	48
Robt. P. Bradley	St. Pie		56	59		54
Jno. McKinnon	Portage-La-P	50	50	50	60	50
James Kiag James McKinnon	Portage-La-P				60	50

	1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre.	1880. per acre.
Average yield according to the above.....	40½	63	37⅔	41

The following comparative statement tells its own tale:

Canadian North West say	40	bush	per	acre.
Minnesota	25	"	"	"
Iowa	22	"	"	"
Wisconsin	20	"	"	"
Ohio	19	"	"	"
Indiana	19	"	"	"
Illinois	17	"	"	"

We have only a few returns to show in Peas, still sufficient to indicate that good crops can be obtained.

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON THE YIELD OF PEAS PER ACRE.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
Wm. Eag'es	Stonewall	....	.....	20	.....	60
Jno. Sutherland	Kildonan E	60	63	67	60	60
Jas. Arnuson	High Bluff	20	20	20	.....	.....
Geo. Taylor	Poplar Point	20	.....	18	20	.....
W. Greerson	Meadow Lea	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Wm. Green	St. Agathe	.....	20	20	.....	60
Peter Furguson	Gladstone	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Chas Logan	Portage-la-P	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Max. Wilton	High Bluff	24	20	20	20	65
A. J. Hucker	Green Ridge	10	11	15	.....	50
Geo. A. Tucker	Portage-la-P	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	.....	.....	40	60	65
P. McKay	Portage-la-P	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
T. H. Ellison	Scratching River	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jas. Vidal	Headingly	50	25	.....	.....	.....
Jno Fraser	Kildonan	40	40	40	40	60
Jas Bedford	Emerson	.....	.....	35	35	.....
Edwin Burnelle	Nelsonville	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Robt Morgan	Headingly	50	40	35	.....	60
R. P. Bradley	St. Pie	60	62	68	.....	65
Jno. McKinnon	Portage-la-P	.....	15	.....	28	65

	1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre.	1880. per acre.
Average yield according to the above.....	32	34	32¼	38½

There is not much Rye grown in the North-West as yet, but the experience of Mr. Beckstead, as given below, proves that it can be grown to advantage.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
A. V. Beckstead...	Emerson.....	30	30	40	40	60

The Canadian North-West is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Potatoes. As will be seen by the following instances, the yield is enormous and the quality is well known to be very superior. Some specimens weighed as high as 4¾ pounds each, and one peculiarity is that they are generally mealy to the very core.

The favourable climate and the rich soil of this country tend to make the potatoe a profitable crop even during the first season, immediately after breaking, by turning the sod over on the seed. The following evidence, however, will show how successfully this product can be raised :

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF POTATOES PER ACRE.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
John Dilworth.....	High Bluff.....	200	250	250	200	58
Hayward & S.....	Morris.....	500	500	500	500	60
W. Jackson	High Bluff.....	300	300	300	300	.....
A. Gillespie	Greenwood	400	500	550	.....	60
W. Eagles.....	Stonewall	500	200	400	500	60
S. C. Higginson....	Oakland	.....	200	400	400	.....
John Sutherland...	Kildonan, E..	240	280	300	300	.....
John McLane	Portage La P.....	600	600	600	500	.....
John Starton.....	Nelsonville	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Horace Bellanger..	Cumberland, H...	200	150	200	200	58
Wm. Moss.....	High Bluff.....	350	350	350	350	.....

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF POTATOES PER ACRE.—
Continued.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
Mathew Owens	High Bluff	300	250	300	250	60
John Ferguson	High Bluff	400	400	400	400	
Jas Adshead	St. Charles				250	60
Robt. Fisher	Cook's Creek	200	200	200	250	60
Jas. Armson	High Bluff	500	350	450	250	
Wm. Corbett	Springfield		500			
J V. Fitzgerald	Ridgeville			150	180	60
G. Taylor	Poplar Point	200		175	200	60—68
Wm. Grierson	Meadow Lea				300	
Isaac Cuson	Emerson		400	175	300	
Alex. McDonald	Stonewall		300			
Jas Fleming	West Lynne		200	200	250	
Benj. J Chubb	Nelsonville			300		
A. McDonald	Gladstone	500	300	300	350	
D Gillespie	Plympton	500	400	200	300	
A. P. Stevenson	Nelsonville	450	400	400	450	61
J. Appleyard	Stonewall				200	60
J D. Stewart	Cook's Creek	100	100	300		65
John Smith	Westbourne	450			400	
Peter Ferguson	Gladstone	400	400	450	500	60
C. Logan	Portage La P	250	200	280		
A. Dawson	Headingly	300	300	300	300	
A J Hinker	Greenridge	200	250	320	400	62
F Ogletree	Portage La P	300				
J. A. Tucker	Portage La P		200	300	200	80
A. V. Beckstead	Emerson	300	300	500	500	60
A C. Harvey	Poplar Point	150	250			
H. G. Lowe	St. Agathe	200	200	200		60
W B. Hull	Headingly	200	200	50	300	60
A. Dryden	St. Agathe	100		100		
G. Turner	Lower Fort			300		
Jas. Laurie & B	Morris		150	300		
Gardner Granby	High Bluff	250	300	250	250	
Alex. Polson	Kildonan	300	250	300	300	60
Geo. Tidsbury	High Bluff	400	300	300	300	60
J. B. Robinson	Rockwood	200	350	100		
Neil Henderson	Cook's Creek				500	
Thos. Siggons	Portage La P	400	400	500	350	
Jas. Monroe	Kildonan	200	250	200	250	50
J. F. Vidal	Headingly	200	250			
Jos. Dalzell	High Bluff	400	350	375	150	65
Aud. Nelson	Stonewall	300				60
Jas. Mathewson	Emerson			396	375	60
J. J. Edwards	Poplar Point	150				62
H. W. Mann	Birds Hill	320	250	200	150	
F. B. Allan	Stonewall			200		
J. Davidson	High Bluff			200		
H. Hodgson	Springfield		500	250	300	60
Jno. Fraser	Kildonan	400	400	400	400	56

TESTIMONY OF SETTLERS ON YIELD OF POTATOES PER ACRE.—
Continued.

Name.	Address.	Yield per acre 1877.	Yield per acre 1878.	Yield per acre 1879.	Yield per acre 1880.	Average weight per bushel.
Alex. Adams	Clear Springs	100	120	200		60
Jno. Currie	Victoria			250	250	
W. Alymer	St. Loon			300		
Jos. Dodds	Sunnyside		300		400	
Jno. Hourie	St. Anne's	150	200	120		56
J. F. Galbraith	Nelsonville	300	200	250	300	
C. Stewart	Meadow Lea		500	400	300	
E. M. Maley	Morris		400		300	
Robt. Bell	Rookwood	200				
Jno. George	Nelsonville		200	200	200	
H. C. Graham	Stonewall				350	
Geo. Jenkins	St. Agatho	200	375	375		
Jas. Bedford	Emerson		250		300	
Geo. Ferris	St. Agatho		150	200		64
E. Burnell	Nelsonville	460	350	400	425	
S. J. Parsons	Springfield		400	500	300	
D. McDougald	Meadow Lea				400	
J. D. McEwan	Meadow Lea				300	
Jas. Stewart	High Bluff	350	350	350		55
Wm. Start	Assiniboine			550	600	
D. Chalmers	St. Anne, Pt. D C.		400		400	
Jas. Sinclair	Greenwood	300			100	
D. R. McDowell	Cook's Creek	600		150	200	
R. S. Jackson	St. Agathe			240		
R. Morgan	Headingly	100	120	130		61
W. Ferriss	Burnside	110	150	160	200	
Jno. W. Carleton	Clear Springs	300	275	250		
Mat. Owens	High Bluff	300	250	300	250	60
Nelson Brown	High Bluff	400	400	400	300	
Robt. P. Bradley	St. Pie	400	420	300	250	
Jno. McKinnon	Portage La P	300	300	400	300	60
Jas. King, Jas. McKinnon	Oberon		400	300		

	1877. per acre.	1878. per acre.	1879. per acre	1880. per acre
Average yield according to above	304	308	302	318.

In roots and vegetables we produce the following evidence of what has been done by a few of our farmers:

W. H. J. Swain, of Morris,

Has produced 800 to 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre, and 60 bushels of beans has also been raised by him per acre.

S. C. Higginson, of Oakland,
Has produced cabbages weighing 17½ lbs. each.

Allan Bell, of Portage-La-Prairie,
Has had cabbages 45 inches around, and turnips weighing 25 pounds each.

Thos. B. Patterson,
Has realized 40 tons of turnips to the acre, some of them weighing as much as 20 pounds each.

Robt. E. Mitchell, of Cooks Creek,
Raised a squash of six weeks' growth, measuring 5 feet 6 inches around the centre.

Wm. Moss, of High Bluff,
Has produced carrots weighing 11 pounds each, and turnips measuring 36 inches in circumference.

James Airth, of Stonewall,
States that the common weight of turnips is twelve pounds each, and some of them have gone as high as thirty-two and a half pounds.

Isaac Casson, of Green Ridge,
Has raised 270 bushels of onions to the acre.

John Geddis, of Kildonan,
States that he has raised 300 bushels of carrots and 800 bushels of turnips per acre.

John Kelly, of Morris,
Has produced from 800 to 1000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

Joshua Appleyard, of Stonewall,
Also states his crop of turnips to have been 1000 bushels per acre, the common weight being 12 lbs. each.

Ed. Scott, of Portage-La-Prairie,
Raised 400 bushels of turnips from half an acre of land.

W. H. J. Swain, of Morris,
Had citrons weighing 18 pounds each.

Francis Ogletree, of Portage-La-Prairie,
Produced onions measuring 4¼ inches through the centre.

A. V. Beckstead, of Emerson,
Gives his experience as follows:—

Mangel Wurzel weighing 27 lbs each.
Beet " 23 "
Cabbages " 49 "
Onions each 1½ pounds in weight.

W. B. Hall, of Headingly,
Has raised carrots 3 inches in diameter, beets weighing 20 pounds each, and gives the weight of his turnips generally at 12 pounds each.

Philip McKay, of Portage-La-Prairie,
Took 200 bushels of turnips from one-quarter of an acre of land, some of them weighing 25 pounds each. He has produced carrots 4 inches in diameter and 14 inches long, has had cabbages measuring 26 inches in diameter solid head and four feet with the leaves on. His onions have measured 15 inches in circumference, and cauliflower heads 10 inches in diameter.

Jas. Lawrie and Bro., of Morris,
Have produced turnips 30 inches in circumference, onions 14 inches and melons 30 inches. He had one squash which measured about the same size as an ordinary flour barrel.

James Owens, of Point Du Chêne,
Had turnips 30 pounds each, onions 14 inches around, and cucumbers 18 inches long.

Neil Henderson, of Cook's Creek,
Has raised 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre, carrots 5 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, while his onions have frequently measured 5 inches through.

Jas. Bedford, of Emerson,
Has raised 1,000 bushels of turnips to the acre.

It must be remembered, however, that none of the farmers mentioned above used any special cultivation to produce the results we have described, and out of nearly 200 reports which we have received from settlers concerning the growth of roots and vegetables in the Canadian North-West, not one has been unfavourable.

As yet the culture of fruit and apples in the North-West is in its infancy, but as will be seen hereafter by the statements of a number of farmers, there is no doubt that certain varieties can be grown successfully. An abundance however

of the following wild fruits exists, such as strawberries, raspberries, whortleberries, cranberries, plums, black and red currants, blueberries and grapes, so that there is no scarcity in this respect for the settler, and he will find the flavour of the wild fruit of the North-West most delicious. In fact, strangers, when tasting our strawberries and raspberries for the first time invariably pronounce them superior to the cultivated varieties. Doubts have existed as to whether apples can be grown, with any great degree of success in the North-West, but lately the attention of nursery-men in the East has been attracted to this country and several successful efforts have been made to introduce a variety of plants into the country. There is no reason why apple trees should not be raised in this country if care is taken at the outset to protect the plants in the spring, and it has been suggested by a writer that all young apple trees should have a wrapping of straw, so as to protect them in the spring from alternate thawing and freezing, a great detriment to their growth. It has been proved that apple trees do thrive in this country, and there is ground to believe that the celebrated "Fameuse" of Quebec could be produced. In Minnesota, not many years ago, it was contended that apple trees would not grow there, and yet to-day the Minnesota apple is a notable product of that state. If Minnesota can produce apples, there is no reason why the Canadian North-West should not do so equally as well. We however refer our readers to the experience of several of our farmers in this respect as shown by their statements which appear in a later portion of this work. The cultivation of Flax and Hemp during the early days of the Red River settlement was carried on successfully by the old settlers, but at the same time the want of a market and the means to manufacture the raw material interfered with its profitable production then.

Lately several of our farmers have paid some attention to the production of these important crops, and the experience of those who have tried them is certainly of a very satisfactory character. There is not the least doubt that as the climate of the North-West is peculiarly favourable to the production of a good quality of both flax and hemp, they will play an important part in the future resources of the country. There is, however, another product to which we

would draw attention, and that is the sugar beet, a root for the cultivation of which the North-West is peculiarly adapted. A good deal of attention is already being paid in different parts of Canada to the cultivation of the sugar-beet and its manufacture into sugar, but there is no part of the Dominion where it can be raised in such paying quantities as in the North-West. The rich soil, the ease with which they can be cultivated, all tend to make the production of beet crops profitable, more especially when, as in the case of the sugar beet, large quantities can be used for manufacturing purposes.

A calculation is given setting forth the estimated results of the manufacture of a thousand tons of sugar beets in the States of New York and Pensylvania as made by an American gentleman who has given long consideration to the subject, it is as follows :—

EXPENSES.

1,000 tons of beets at $4 per ton	$ 4,000 00
Estimated cost of manufacturing at $3 per ton	5,000 00
Total	$9,000 00

RESULTS.

200 tons of pulp at $2.00 per ton	$ 400 00
30 tons of syrup at $20.00 per ton	600 00
60 tons of sugar at $250.00 per ton	15,000 00
Total Results	$16,000 00
From which deduct expenses	9,000 00
Leaves a profit of	$ 7,000 00

Beet root sugar manufacturing will likely at no distant day be a question of much interest in the North-West, for without doubt the soil will produce very large crops of sugar beets.

We have endeavoured thus to show by practical proof the advantages of the North-West to the agriculturist. To

the sportsmen we may say that it presents many inducements, as the prairies, ponds and lakes abound with wild fowl, such as the prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, ducks, swans, cranes, geese, snipe, plover, &c.; and amongst the larger game we may enumerate: moose, deer, antelopes, bears, wolves, foxes and rabbits, &c., and in the far West the buffalo. In the rivers and lakes there is an abundance of fish of the following kinds: white fish, (regarded by many as equal to that caught in Lake Superior), pickerel, pike, catfish, sturgeon, rock bass and black bass, perch, suckers, sunfish, gold eye, carp, and in some parts, trout and maskinongé.

In apiculture the dry air of the North-West, the clear skies and the rich flora of the prairies and woods indicate that bee-culture can be carried on successfully. Several of our farmers have already paid attention to the production of honey, and in the woods, swarms of wild bees can be found.

While agriculture will undoubtedly be the principal industry in the Canadian North-West for generations to come, that of stock raising will be next in importance.

Its vast prairies covered with rich grasses, the sheltering groves and forests here and there, the abundant supply of good water to be found almost anywhere, and the favourable climate all proclaim this fine country as certain to become one of the best for grazing in the world. We have already shown that the wild grasses are considered by many as superior even to the cultivated species.

The winters, owing to the atmosphere being dry, are most favourable, and in addition to this the great area of pasture available for the herding of immense herds, would indicate that stock raising will ere long be followed on a large scale in the North-West. The same advantages in connection with the raising of the larger class of stock apply also to sheep, and the experience of many of our old settlers show conclusively that wool growing in the Canadian North-West is a branch of industry which will prove of great profit to every farmer locating in it.

The Home market for meat will continue to grow in proportion to the rapid development caused by railway construction, and as new towns and cities spring into

existence the demand on the stock-raiser will increase in proportion. The prosecution of railways and public works will also create a great demand for meat and agricultural produce to feed the large numbers of men employed, but besides all this the trade in cattle, which is now being carried on so extensively between America and Great Britain, and which is likely to increase every year, will open up a large field for enterprise in this country. Messrs. Nell & Read who visited America in connection with the meat-trade question, would have done well had they visited the great plains of the Canadian North-West, for had they done so they would have been impressed with the importance of this country in that respect. The Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting the fertile prairies of the west with the Atlantic, is destined to be the avenue by which a very large proportion of the meat consumed in Europe will be brought from the pasture fields of the North-West for that purpose. The quality of the meat moreover is of a superior quality, as far as present experience shows, to any raised in more southern latitudes, and this is caused principally by the superior fattening qualities of the wild grasses on the prairies of the North-West.

We have already advised intending settlers to avoid burdening themselves with an unnecessary amount of luggage. We would, however, recommend them to bring with them as much of their clothing as they conveniently can, as it packs in small compass, and saves outlay in the new land.

Be sure, however, to bring your money, or that portion of it, which you will not require to use on the way, in the form of a draft or bill-of-exchange. If you lose the draft or bill, you can always have it replaced. If you bring gold, silver or bank notes, and lose them, you will probably never recover your loss. There are four large banking institutions in Winnipeg, any one of which will be able to cash your draft or bill on your arrival. As soon as you reach Winnipeg, by placing yourself in the hands of the Government land guides, you will be able to make your purchases at reasonable prices, and will be secure from any imposition in that respect.

The following figures may prove of interest to intending settlers as showing what can be done in the Canadian

North-West. Farms can be purchased at almost any price from one dollar per acre upwards, and one hundred and sixty acres can be secured as a homestead free, on payment of ten dollars entry fee. We will, however, base our calculations on the Government price for pre-emptions of one dollar, and we will illustrate a term of five years occupancy:

FIRST YEAR.

Expenditure of settler with family of say five, for provisions, &c., one year	$ 250 00
One yoke of oxen	125 00
One cow	35 00
Breaking plough and harrow	35 00
Waggon	80 00
Implements, &c	25 00
Cook stove, &c., complete	25 00
Furniture	25 00
Tent	10 00
Sundries, say	50 00
Outlay for first year	$ 660 00

At the end of the year he will have a comfortable log house, barn, &c., cattle, implements, and say twenty acres of land broken, ready for seed.

SECOND YEAR.

Will realize from 20 acres—600 bushels of grain at 60c., which is a low figure	$360 00
Expenditure, say	300 00
To the good	$ 60 00

and he will have an additional 20 acres of land broken.

THIRD YEAR.

40 acres will give him 1,200 bushels grain @ 60c.		$ 720 00
Will pay for land	$ 160 00	
Expenditure, including additional stock and implements	500 00	
		660 00
To the good		$ 60 00

And he will with his increased stock and other facilities be able to break at least 30 acres.

FOURTH YEAR.

70 acres will give him $2,700 bushels grain @ 60c.	$1,260 00
Less expenditure for further stock implements and other necessaries	600 00
To the good	$660 00

And another 30 acres broken.

FIFTH YEAR.

100 acres will give him 3,000 bushels grain @ 60c.	$1,800 00
Less same expenditure as previous year	600 00
To the good	$1,200 00

At the end of the fifth year he will stand as follows :—

Cash or its equivalent on hand	$ 1,980 00
160 acres of land increased in value to at least $5 per acre	800 00
House and barn, low appraisal	250 00
Stock, including cattle and horses	600 00
Machinery and farm implements, 50 per cent of cost, say	200 00
Furniture, &c	150 00
	$ 3,980 00
Less—outlay first year	660 00
To credit of farm	$ 3,320 00

In the calculations we have endeavoured to be as near the truth as possible. We have increased the number of acres broken the three years, because with an increase of stock and other facilities for breaking, the settler can break more. This has been the experience of farmers here. Then we have placed the expenditure high, while the price quoted for the grain is much lower than is paid at present by buyers. We show a profit of over $3,000 after paying

for everything in five years, but we can cite numerous cases where settlers have cleared more than $4,000 and and $5,000 in the same time, where in many instances they had not $100 to commence with. The whole success of the new settler depends upon his economical management, perseverance and untiring industry. If he pays more than $1 per acre for his land he may be sure it will rise correspondingly in value as the country progresses. The intending settler, however, must never forget that he can always obtain 160 acres of land free from the Government in addition to that which he purchases.

There is one point we desire to impress upon intending settlers, and that is the large yield of grain in the Canadian North-West. From this time no immigrant need settle any great distance from railway communication unless he desires to do so, so that he will always be within easy reach of a steady market. We may safely place the average yield per acre at 30 bushels of wheat after the second year, and can also safely say that grain will fetch as high prices as in Minnesota or Dakota. In the Canadian North-West, however, allowing prices to be equal, how does the settler in the Canadian North-West stand as compared with those south of the boundary line.

Average yield per acre in the Canadian North-West.	
30 bushels, say at 80c	$ 24 00
Average yield in Minnesota, 17 bushels at say 75c.	12 60
In favor of Canadian settlers	$ 11 40

This is a considerable difference which is borne out by facts, and when it is considered that the cost of living is less than in the United States, the difference becomes still greater. It simply resolves itself into this, that settlers in the Canadian North-West can afford to sell their grain owing to their large returns at fully 30 per cent. lower than those in the United States and still be as well off, or they can (prices being equal) realize the same percentage more than their neighbours south of the boundary line. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Lake Superior, next year, will give the North-West equal shipping facilities with the Western States. What more can we say

for the information of those who are looking for new homes to guide them to this "Land of Promise," but one more word in conclusion; The Canadian Pacific Railway is to be pushed forward at a very rapid rate during the next few years, and will give employment to thousands of men.

A very large amount of Grain and other supplies will be required to carry on the extensive public works of the Canadian North-West, and farmers will be kept busy in order to supply this home demand for years to come.

In addition to this immigrants will be able to find plenty of work for themselves and their teams, during their spare time, so that the sooner settlers make up their minds to come here the better it will be for themselves. The next ten years in the Canadian North-West will assuredly be a time of great progress and prosperity.

Now therefore is the time for you to make up your mind to come here. In conclusion, we submit the following evidences, of actual settlers to further information on any points which we may have omitted in the previous pages:

STATEMENTS OF ACTUAL SETTLERS.

"I am a native of Western Ontario and have been farming fifteen years. This is my fifth year here and I much prefer this country to anywhere else.

"JAMES STEWART,
"Meadow Lea."

"The usual time of sowing wheat, oats, and peas is from the beginning of April to the middle of May, barley from middle of May till the beginning of June. The weather during seeding and harvest is generally dry. The usual time to harvest is from the middle of August till September.

"JNO. MCKINNON,
"Three Creeks,
"Portage-La-Prairie."

"In my opinion the month of September is the most favourable for settlers to come here, and in no case should they come earlier than May. Let them bring good

" medium sized close made horses with them. Have been
" here eight years and know the requirements pretty well.

" NELSON BROWN,
" High Bluff."

" I would just say that there are no obnoxious weeds here.
" When a field is ready to be reaped, as a rule you cannot see
" anything only grain. Flax grows well in this country.
" I think it can be grown with profit. I have seen it grow
" as tall as I saw it in Ireland.

" Vegetables of all kinds grow splendidly without much
" labor and with no manure.

" MATHEW OWENS, J. P.,
" High Bluff."

" Land ought to be ploughed in the fall and sown as early
" as possible in the spring. Seeding is from 10th to 15th of
" April, and harvest from 10th of August to 15th September.
" The Mennonites here grow all their tobacco, and it stands
" about four feet high.

" JOHN W. CARLTON,
" Clear Springs."

" The month of May is generally fair; June wet, August
" and September fair weather. All kinds of roots and vege-
" tables should be sown as early as the ground is in fit con-
" dition, and will be fit for gathering about middle of Oc-
" tober. Brush ground broken in spring, will yield a good
" crop of oats or potatoes the same season.

" JAMES SINCLAIR,
" Greenwood."

" I have been in the country six years and have found the
" driest summer to give the best crops, even though there
" was no rain except an odd thunder-shower. New settlers
" should come in May and break their land till July, then
" after cutting and saving plenty of hay for all the cattle,
" they can prepare their buildings for the winter.

" HENRY WEST,
" Clear Springs."

"For stock-raising purposes the district is unequalled, as "the supply of hay is unlimited, and a man can raise as "much stock as he is able to cut fodder for.

"DAVID CHALMERS,
"St. Anne, Point DuChêne."

"The potatoes raised here are the finest I ever saw. I "have not been in the country but one year, but I am very "well pleased with it. All kinds of roots grow better and "larger here than in Ontario.

"WM. START,
"Assiniboine."

"I started with one cow, one horse and a plough 18 years "ago, and to-day my assessment was for $13,000. I did not "fail one crop yet in 18 years of my farming here, and I "must say this year's crop is better than I have had before. "You can depend upon me.

"BENJAMIN BRUCE,
"Poplar Point."

"Rye does well in this country. I have been in Scotland, "England and the United States and in Ontario, but this "country beats them all for large potatoes.

"ROBERT BELL,
"Burnside."

"I would suggest that intending settlers in the North-"West who come to settle down on prairie land should "break up an acre or two around where they build, on the "West, North and East and plant with maple seeds. Plant "in rows four feet apart, the seeds to be planted one foot "apart; they afterwards can be thinned out and transplant-"ed. I have them 12 feet high, from the seed planted four "years ago, and they will form a good shelter. I find. "after a residence of nine years, that this North-West "country is well calculated for raising the different kinds of "grain sown by farmers. Market prices are very good. "Wheat 85c. to $1.15, oats 50c. to 60c., and barley 60 cents.

"JAMES STEWART,
"High Bluff."

"Farmers should have Canadian horses, and get oxen "and cows, and purchase young cattle. By so doing they "will double their money every year. I am in the business "and know by experience.

"JAMES McEWEN,
"Meadow Lea."

"I can tell from experience that all root crops grow to a "very large size better than ever I have seen in other places. "Turnips, carrots, mangol-wurtzel, beets, onions, potatoes, "cabbage, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, citrons, corn, beans. "All these grow splendidly here.

"The time to sow from 1st to 15th May, and to gather "them from 1st to 15th October.

"DUNCAN McDOUGALL,
"Meadow Lea."

"I would recommend intending settlers to try stock "raising, more especially sheep.

"SAMUEL J. PARSONS,
"Springfield."

"I have seen fair crops raised by breaking early in the "spring and sowing oats; but by breaking about 2 inches "deep in June, and turning back in fall, getting up all the "sub-soil you can, is the best way for the following spring "crops.

"EDWIN BURNELL,
"Nelsonville."

"I would advise immigrants to fetch all the cash they "can. They can suit themselves better by buying here "about as cheap, and they will only get just what they "need.

"GEORGE FERRIS,
"St. Agathe."

"Timothy, white Dutch, and Alsike, clover grow well "here. I have just cut a crop of seven acres that will "average two and a half tons to the acre, and have thirty "acres seeded down for next year.

"JAMES BEDFORD,
"Emerson."

"Spring weather, at time of seeding, is generally bright, "with some warm showers of rain. In harvesting we rarely "have rain; usually clear fine days.

"H. C. GRAHAM,
"Stonewall."

"I consider this country the place to come to provided "any man wants to make a home and knows something of "farming, that has about $400 or $500 to begin with.

"JNO. GEORGE,
"Nelsonville."

"Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and in "fact all small fruits bear in the greatest abundance and "give every promise of being very profitable.

"W. A. FARMER,
"Headingly."

"Hops will do well cultivated; I have planted wild hops "out of the bush into my garden along the fence and train-"ed on poles, bearing as full and fine and as large as any I "ever saw at Yalding and Staplehurst in Kent, England.

"LOUIS DUNESING,
"Emerson."

"The longer a farmer lives here the better he likes it.

"JULIUS F. GALBRAITH,
"Nelsonville."

"Now that we have the locomotive, we shall be able to "compare with anything in the Dominion, and take the lead "with roots, and I defy the United States for samples of "grain of all kinds. They have only the start of us in fruits, "but we are progressing well in that respect. If folks would "work four months in the year they might be independent "in this country. I came here in 1873 with only thirty "dollars in my pocket, ten of which I paid for my homestead "of 160 acres. It is going on two years since I began to "cultivate the place I am now living on and I have 74 acres "under cultivation, with a suitable house and other fixtures,

"and I could get $3,000 for one of my quarter sections. I "can be found in High Bluff any time with $50 to back my "words."

"JNO. A. LEE,
"High Bluff."

"Agricultural implements are reasonable here and can be "bought cheaper than by individual importation.

"JOHN FRASER,
"Kildonan."

"My claim is situated on the banks of the Assiniboine and "we therefore enjoy direct steamboat communication with "Winnipeg. The land is not flat but rolling prairie, no need "of drainage, but still it is well watered by running springs. "All crops look well. I planted potatoes on 1st June, and "in eight weeks we had our first meal of them. I expect "about 300 bushels to the acre. The climate of the country "is all that can be desired. Any man who wishes to fur- "nish a home for himself should try and locate in this "country, and if he be a man of any energy he will not be "long in making a comfortable and profitable home for "himself and family. It was a happy day that I first landed "on this soil."

"GEO. C. HALL,
"Portage-La-Prairie."

"There is no person need be afraid of this country for "growing. There never was a better country under the "Sun for either Hay or Grain.

"A. V. BECKSTEAD,
"Emerson."

"Flax does extra well in this country.

"GEO. A. TUCKER,
"Portage-La-Prairie."

"Plough as much land as you can in the fall, and sow as "soon as the frost is out of the ground, enough for the Har- "row to cover the seed. As far as my experience goes the "ordinary vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, cabbage, "onions, beets, peas, beans, &c., grow well here. I have

"raised as good vegetables since I have been here, with com-
"paratively but little cultivation as I have seen raised in my
"native place, County Kent, England, where market gar-
"dening is carried on to perfection.

"THOS. HENRY BROWN,
"Poplar Point."

"Native Hops here grow as large as any I ever saw cul-
"tivated.

"FRANCIS OULETREE,
"Portage-La-Prairie."

"Hemp and Flax I have tried, and it grows excellently.
"Tame grasses of all kinds do well especially Timothy. My
"advice to all is to come to this country, where they can
"raise the finest samples of grain of all kinds, that ever was
"raised in any country.

"ANDREW J. HINKER,
"Greenridge."

"Spring is the best time to come to this country as the
"settler can then get a crop of Oats put in on breaking,
"which will yield him 25 bushels to the acre, and potatoes
"grow well ploughed under the sod. He can raise enough
"to keep him for the season. That way I raised 50 bushels
"from a quarter acre.

"ARTHUR D. CADENHEAD,
"Scratching River."

"Gentlemen,—The average yield of my grain last year,
"was: oats 65 bushels; wheat 30 bushels; potatoes 300
"bushels; although some of my neighbours had over six
"hundred; turnips, I should say about 750 bushels, I would
"much rather take my chances here than to farm with the
"spade in any of the old countries. If you doubt my words
"please come and see for yourself.

"JOHN BRYDON,
"Morris."

"Settlers should come without encumbering themselves
"with implements, &c., &c., as everything can be had at a
"cheap figure. Oxen we deem advisable to begin farming
"with.

"We expect to have a very plentiful garden supply this "year though we sowed in May and June. April being the "usual time, yet all is coming on well. Cucumbers grow- "ing in the open air, we have had already. Melons and "tomatoes, we expect to have in any quantity, the end of "this month or beginning of next. Wild strawberries and "raspberries, and many other kinds of fruit are to be had "in abundance.

"The soil we find rich and capable of growing anything "that we have yet tried, and that without any trouble.

"We plough the garden, doing any real fine work with "the spade.

"ANDREW DAWSON.
"Headingly."

"Intending settlers should not bring the long handled "Canadian Plough, as it does not work well here, nor "should they bring heavy iron axle waggons. The best "thing to bring is some improved stock cattle, sheep and "pigs.

"CHAS. LUCAN
"Portage-La-Prairie."

"The weather in seeding as a rule is all that could be "desired. Roots are gathered the first week in October "when the weather is all that could be desired for the "gathering of the fruits of the soil. Prices of grain are "good and farmers are doing well.

"PETER FARQUHAR
"Gladstone."

"I would recommend settlers to get oxen for breaking "the sod. Horses cost much more to keep as they require "grain. Oxen can be worked on the grass. I am more in "the stock line, and I can say the country is well adapted "for stock-raising. The pasturage could not be better. "Abundance of hay all for the cutting and with a little care "cattle winter well and come through in good condition.

"D. F. KNIGHT.
"Ridgeville."

"Would advise new settlers to buy oxen instead of "horses as they can be fed cheaper and will do more work "if well treated and fed on grass and good hay.

"JAMES D. STEWART,
"Cooks Creek."

"I would advise any young man with good heart and "$300 to come to this country, for in five years he can be "independent.

"JOSHUA APPLEYARD,
"Stonewall."

"I like the country well and would not change."

"JNO. KELLY,
"Morris."

"I have found the cold in winter no worse to stand here "than in Ontario, because it is dry.

"WM. GREEN,
"St. Agathe."

"The weather in April and May is usually dry and clear. "A good deal of rain in June followed by very dry fine "harvest, which usually begins in the second week in "August. Have grown buckwheat successfully. Have "seen good crops of flax among the Mennonite settlers. "Timothy and clover also do well. Planted 20 appletrees "two years ago which are growing very well.

"ARTHUR J. MOORE,
"Nelsonville."

"I cultivate wheat, seldom seeding with other grains. "This season I commenced seeding on 10th April, season "being backward did not finish seeding till fifth May and "had then 80 acres under crop. Commenced harvest on "9th August, expect an average of 30 bushels, and a "better sample than any since 1873. Have broken up "100 acres more this season. A prompt attention to fall "ploughing is absolutely necessary for success. I am so "well satisfied with my experience of farming here that I "intend opening up two other farms the coming season.

"F. T. BRADLEY,
"Emerson."

"Bring your energy and capital with you; leave your "prejudice behind you. Do not bring too much baggage. "Buy your implements after you arrive, they are quite as "cheap and better suited to the country. Be sure to lo- "cate a dry farm. Break your land in the rainy season "(June), when it ploughs easy and rots well. Sow wheat, "oats and potatoes. Barley don't do well on new land. "Take advice from old settlers.

"ISAAC CASSON,
"Greenridge."

"I really think one cannot get a better farming country "than this. I tell you, Sir, I have cropped 5 acres of "land on my farm for six years successively with- "out a rest, and this year a better crop I never saw. "That is soil for you. I think immigrants will be satisfied "with this country when they come here You can't say "too much in praise of it. I wish them all good luck that "come this way. All I say is come brother farmers, come "and help us plough up this vast prairie country. You "can raise almost anything in this country.

"GEORGE TAYLOR,
"Poplar Point,
"Long Lake."

"I have run a threshing machine here for the last five "or six years, and the average of wheat is from 25 to 30 "bushels, oats 40 to 60 bushels, and barley 30 to 50.

"JABEZ GEO. BENT,
"Cooks Creek."

"I have over 1,000 appletrees doing very well and also "excellent black currants.

"JAMES ARMSON,
"High Bluff."

"I am not good with the pen so excuse me, but tell them "to buy oxen and go at it with a will.

"ROBERT BLACK,
"Birds Hill."

"Having only had two years experience here I cannot "do justice to the country as I would like to do, for I be-

"lieve it to be a good country. I was nine years in "Ontario, and in Ireland up to manhood, and I prefer this "country before either of them, taking the average of "everything. The three crops I have seen enables me to "believe that any man that works in this country will like "the place for he will have something for his trouble.

"EDWARD J. JOHNSTON,
"Springfield."

"Those who have no farms of their own come here and "farm. Bring no horses; oxen are the things for a new "settler.

"JAMES AIRTH,
"Stonewall."

"The weather both in spring time and harvest is very "suitable for both operations. As a general rule the rainy "season generally commences after seeding, in June, and "settles again before harvest, and continues dry through "the fall and until snow sets in, the latter end of Novem-"ber, allowing good time for fall ploughing and threshing "out grain.

"I would advise settlers in a general way to start with "oxen as they are less expensive in cost and keep the first "year at a less risk than horses. I would advise them not "to bring any implements with them but procure the best "of all classes here, as they are especially adapted for this "country."

"JNO. FERGUSON,
"High Bluff."

"Flax and hemp have been grown successfully here, "and manufactured by hand, many years ago, both by my-"self and several other old settlers. I have seen stalks of "hemp grow twelve feet high.

"JOHN SUTHERLAND, Senator,
"Kildonan."

"Wild hops grow to a larger size than I ever saw in any "hop field in Ontario.

"S. C. HIGGINSON,
"Oakland."

"Any one who wants land this is the place.

"ARCH. GILLESPIE,
"Greenwood."

"Roots and vegetables can be grown here as well or "even better than in England, as that is our native place "we should be able to judge.

"WILLIAM HAYWOOD, JAMES SWAIN,
"Morris.

"A farmer cannot make a mistake by settling here.

"NEIL McLEOD,
"Victoria."

"I never knew crops to fail, only when destroyed by "Grasshoppers, and that was only twice that I know of "during my lifetime,—now 50 years. I never took any "notice of the size of our vegetables until strangers began "coming into the country, who used to admire the growth "of crops of all kinds. Then I began to think our country "could hold its own with any country—yes, beat them too. "If our soil here was worked as folks tell me land is work-"ed in other places the crop would grow that rank that it "never would mature to perfection.

"ROBERT SUTHERLAND,
"Portage-La-Prairie."

"I am well satisfied with climate, farming facilities, &c., "and consider them far ahead of where I came from.

"JAMES MATHEWSON,
"Emerson."

"I would sooner live here, as I think I can do better "than I could elsewhere.

"ANDREW NELSON,
"Stonewall."

"I consider this country the garden of the Dominion, "and by all appearance the granary not only of the Domi-"nion but of Great Britain. I have grown flax here for "several years; it grows equal to any I ever saw. I have

" grown timothy for eight years and have got from two to
" three tons per acre.

" THOS. DALZELL,
" High Bluff."

" I have been in this country nine years and I would
" not return to Ontario or any part of Canada to make a
" living. I have prospered better here with less manual
" labor or trouble than I could possibly do elsewhere. The
" soil is good, the climate is excellent, and everything is in
" a pro-perous condition.

" JAMES F. VIDAL,
" Headingly."

" Any man with a family of boys as I have got, that in-
" tends living by farming and raising his boys to farm, is
" only fooling away his time in other places when he can
" average a hundred per cent more each year with his labor
" here as I have done. I have farmed in Europe, State of
" New York and Ontario and I can say this safely.

" THOS. H. ELLISON,
" Scratching River."

" I would not advise any man coming out here to farm
" to bring any more luggage with him than he can actually
" help. I have sometimes weighed roots here and found
" them to surpass any I ever grew in Canada. I do not
" think there is any use telling the immigrants the weights
" as they will hardly believe it. It is enough for them to
" know that this country can produce more to the acre with
" less cultivation than any part of Canada.

" GEO. TIDSBURY,
" High Bluff."

" Let them come—this is the best country I ever struck
" for a man with a few thousand dollars to go into stock.
" I only raise oats for my horses and have some eighty head
" of cattle, so cannot say much about crops. I will have
" 60 to 70 bushels of oats to the acre this season.

" JAMES FULLERTON,
" Cook's Creek."

"From what I have seen in other countries this is as "good a place as any man can come to. For my part, I "have done better here than I could ever do in any other "country. I raised wheat here, and there have been men "from California and other places, looking at it, and they "said they never saw anything like it before. One year I "raised 35 bushels to the acre of Black Sea wheat, and I "have raised wheat which stood 6½ feet high, and not one "straw of it lay down. I would be glad if half of the "people of Ireland were here,—and they would then be in "the best part of the world. Every one who comes here "can do well if it is not their own fault.

"JAMES OWENS,
"St. Anne, Pt.-Du-Chêne."

"Good advantages for settlers in this country; plenty of "hay and pasturage. Can raise any quantity of stock "without interfering with the grain crop. Good water "and plenty of wood.

"JOHN HALL,
"St. Anne, Pt.-Du-Chêne."

"We think this country cannot be beat for farming, and "farmers can raise all the stock they want and cost them "nothing, as they can cut all the hay on the prairie they "want for winter feed, and their cattle will grow fat on it "if well watered and cared for.

"JAMES LAWRIE & BRO.,
"Morris."

"Any man with $500, willing to work, can soon be in-"dependent here.

"ALEX. ADAMS,
"Clear Springs."

"I had twenty-eight acres in crop last year, and had "eleven hundred bushels of grain of which I sold four hun-"dred and fifty dollars' worth, besides having feed for my "team and bread for my family.

"JAMES DAVIDSON,
"High Bluff."

We have not space to give all the evidence from farmers which we have received in favour of the country. We have given the names and addresses, however, of those who are willing to bear testimony, and it not only speaks well for the country but also for those farmers who can thus come forward and give evidence that they have prospered in the new land.

Wherever you go throughout this land you will find the settlers industrious, prosperous, and contented, enjoying the advantages of church worship, schools, and Post Office facilities, thanks to the energy of the authorities for extending the benefits of civilization as fast as new settlements are formed.

At present there is a good home market, and this is likely to continue for some time, while immigration goes on and public works are proceeded with, thus creating a large demand for produce.

In addition to this, however, the rapid construction of railways will give immediate facilities, so that between a home and foreign demand the farmers of the Canadian North-West can look forward to years of prosperity, having as they will, a *fertile soil with willing hands to work it.*

GUIDE

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

The following advantages are offered by the Dominion Government to those who desire to settle in the Canadian North-West.

An officer of the Government, at Liverpool, will see the emigrants on board the ocean steamers in conditions to ensure their comfort and safety during the passage to America. He will render them any advice and assistance in his power.

The name and address of this officer is

JOHN DYKE,
15, Water Street,
Liverpool.

This officer may be written to for any desired information respecting removal to Canada.

Intending settlers in the Canadian North-West will be met on their arrival, either at Quebec or Halifax, by a regularly anthorized officer of the Dominion Government, who will at once take them in charge, have their luggage properly looked after, and will see them safely on board the railway train for the West.

Settlers' effects, in use, will be passed free through the Custom House, and any necessary bonding arrangements will be made, which will thus prevent any delay, inconvenience or loss occurring. Each passenger, before his

departure from the port in Great Britain, should be provided with address cards as follow :—

Mr..... .....

of..... .....England,

passenger to Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

... ..IN BOND.....

And he should see that one is pasted on each of his packages of luggage.

Immediately on the arrival of the settlers in the Canadian North-West, the Dominion Government agents will see them properly accommodated, will direct them in the purchase of necessary articles, and will give them every information to assist them in choosing a good locality to settle in.

Under this system, intending settlers need have no apprehension in trusting themselves to the care of the Canadian Government, or of selecting the Canadian North-West as the country in which to take up homes

For rates of passage it is better to apply to the agents of the steamships or the nearest Dominion Agent, who will give all information and directions.

The following are the officers of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain :—

LONDON..... Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 10, Victoria Chambers, London, S. W.

Mr. J. Colmer, Private Secretary, (Address as above.)

LIVERPOOL....Mr. John Dyke, 15, Water Street.

GLASGOW.....Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40, Enoch Square.

BELFAST.....Mr. Charles Foy, 29, Victoria Place.

DUBLIN.....Mr. Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House.

The following are the agents of the Canadian Government in Canada:—

OTTAWA .....Mr. W. J. Wills, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, Ottawa, Ontario.

TORONTO.....Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

MONTREAL....Mr. J. J. Daley, Bonaventure Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

KINGSTON.....Mr. R. Macpherson, William Street, Kingston.

HAMILTON....Mr. John Smith, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton.

LONDON.....Mr. A. G. Smyth, London, Ontario.

HALIFAX.....Mr. E. Clay, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ST. JOHN.....Mr. S. Gardner, St. John, New Brunswick.

QUEBEC.. .....Mr. L. Stafford, Point Levis, Quebec.

WINNIPEG....Mr. W. Hespeler, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DUFFERIN.....Mr. J. E. Tetu, Dufferin, Manitoba.

DULUTH.....Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, Settlers' Reception House.

These Officers will afford the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to Lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, Farms for Sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for Settlers, &c., &c.

APPENDIX.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 25th MAY, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given:—

1st. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, are hereby rescinded, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands are substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood-lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said Belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said Belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said Belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of $2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is, $2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said Belt, or within the corresponding Belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter-section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 24 miles of any projected line of Railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at $2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all Townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of $2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the Belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of $1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several Belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase some odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of $5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sales of Lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company

or individual at half price, or $1 per acre in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of $1.25 per acre, to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of $500, with six per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Act hereinbefore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—

(*a.*) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(*b.*) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three years of the date of agreement with the government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section preempted under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(*c.*) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of $2 per acre, or $2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(*d.*) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasturage Lands.

16. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for land for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of $10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be $1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands.

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Lindsay Russell,
Surveyor-General.